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Thesis in Translation and Interpreting Studies

Translating Passive Structures from English to Chinese:

A Legal Corpus Analysis of *the Hong Kong Ordinances*

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# Abstract

This research aims to study the transference of passive voice from English to Chinese. It is argued that the comparative study could only be made based on a common foundation to analyze the two languages. From the perspective of language typology, passive voice can be divided into two grammatical levels, sentence-level syntax and verb-level syntax. English tends to rely on the former level or the syntactic feature to register passive voice, while Chinese depends on the latter one or the semantic feature to convey passiveness. Based on this hypothesis, a set of criteria is created to compare the grammatical voice of corresponding expressions in the Hong Kong Ordinances. It is found that grammatical voice are not retained during the course of language transference and the Chinese version seems to observe the language norm in the language rather than seeking the formal equivalence in voice.

**Keywords:** Translation, Grammatical Voice, Syntactic Equivalence, Legal Text, *The Hong Kong Ordinances*

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## Chapter 1 Introduction

Passive is one of the most common syntactic constructions across many languages, including English and Chinese. As passive voice appears in everyday language, the prevalence of this particular grammatical structure deserves to be studied in depth from the perspective of translation. In particular, the direct pairing of *be-passives* in English and *bei-passives* in Chinese has always been considered as a source of translationese (Chao, 1968: 703). Unlike passive voice in English, the voice system in Chinese remains a controversial area in the academic field. In order to compare the voice system in Chinese and English, a new approach is required to look beyond the constraints of the two languages in order to provide the same basis for the comparative study of this syntactic structure.

It is argued in this paper that passive voice could be analyzed at two grammatical levels, namely the sentence-level syntax and the verb-phrase level syntax. The tendency to interpret passive voice from two different levels in English and Chinese opens up a new approach to look into this subject matter. English relies more on the verb-phrase level syntax as passive voice is always shown by the morphological modification of *past-participle*. Chinese as a no-bound morphology language depends on the sentence-level syntax for the interpretation of voice. The pairing of *be-passives* in English and *bei-passives* in Chinese for the similarity of surface form, in a sense, is the matching for formal equivalence rather than functional equivalence. As identified by many field workers, *bei-passives* in Chinese serve as an adversity marker, imposing the additional meaning of “being subjected to” something negative. It is also the purpose of this research to fill the gap between *be-passives* in English and *bei-passives* in Chinese.

Most researches done in the area are prescriptive and theoretical in nature, with arguments supported by selected or manipulated examples. The limitation of prescriptive and theoretical researches is that the study of some areas within the language norm could be hindered. One of the very few descriptive and empirical researches is done by Shih (2006), who classifies the translation of English passives as active voice, passive voice and change in meaning. It is not known how Shih and his translation students define active and passive voice in Chinese, especially the dominant form of notional passive. If the definition fails to cover the major type of voice constructions in Chinese, the result would be biased.

This research attempts to develop a set of criteria for analyzing the corpus from the two grammatical levels. The analysis includes 19 criteria derived from the three major elements of both active and passive voice, namely agent, patient and transitive action. The criteria of analysis are applied to the bilingual corpus adopted from the *Hong Kong Ordinances* for assessing the pattern of grammatical voice transference and the use of passive markers.

This research paper tries to answer the following two research questions regarding the definition and transferability of grammatical voice in the two languages concerned:

- 1) What are the key factors affecting the interpretation of grammatical voice in English and Chinese?
- 2) To what extent is passive voice transferable from the English version to the Chinese version of the statute law?

The findings of this research further support the hypothesis that grammatical voice can be analyzed at the two grammatical levels. The tendency to interpret grammatical voice at different levels reflects the differences of passive voice in the two concerned languages. In terms of translation, translators should be aware of the language norm of a particular language when transferring the grammatical voice.

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The hypothesis and research questions are identified in the first chapter. The second chapter aims to build up the theoretical foundation for analyzing grammatical voices of the two languages on a comparable basis. The third chapter concerns with the methodology of research in terms of corpus establishment, data processing and analysis method. The fourth chapter reports the data analysis and findings of this research. The final chapter completes this thesis by giving a final conclusion.

## Chapter 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the key issues related to the interpretation of passive voice across languages in order to develop a set of criteria for analyzing the passive and equivalent constructions in the bilingual corpus. The chapter is divided into the following sessions:

- 2.1 Universal Features of Passive Voice
- 2.2 Active-Passive Correspondence
- 2.3 Passives in the Voice System of English and Chinese
- 2.4 Constraints of Syntactic Passives in English and Chinese

### 2.1 Universal Features of Passive Voice

Passive voice is “a construction widespread in the world’s languages” (Keenan, 1985; 243). It takes a variety of forms in different languages, such as *bèi*-passives (被) in Chinese and *be*-passives in English. Among the different ways to define passive voice, there are some universal features of passive constructions commonly shared by the world’s languages. In this session, different perspectives from language typology and grammar are consolidated to form a basis for comparing the major characteristic properties of passives in English and Chinese. In a sense, all descriptions regarding to active and passive voice are implicitly concerned with the three elements, namely i) the agent (or actor), ii) the patient (the non-actor being acted upon) and iii) the event or activity (the verb phrase). According to Keenan (1985) and Quirk et al. (1985), passive voice can be analyzed as 1) clause-level syntax and 2) verb-phrase-level syntax. These two categories not only cover all the universal features shared by the world’s languages, but also sum up all different approaches to passive syntax analysis in a systematic framework.

### **2.1.1 Passive Voice as Clause-level Syntax**

Clause-level syntax describes the whole picture of transitivity, particularly the relations between the three elements, i.e. agent, patient and action.

All passives can be viewed as foregrounding and backgrounding operations (Keenan, 1985; Foley & Van Valin, 1985). In passive formation, foregrounding operation refers to the promotion of the non-actor of the verb phrase (mainly patient phrase) as the syntactic pivot (usually the subject position or noun phrase in nominative or subjective case), while backgrounding operation refers to the demotion of the actor of the verb phrase from the syntactic pivot to an oblique argument or even an non-obligatory peripheral constituent (Keenan, 1985; Foley & Van Valin, 1985). The foregrounding and backgrounding operations have significant impacts on the two semantic roles involved in the passive voice, i.e. patient (non-actor) and agent (actor).

In passive voice, the patient phrase takes over the agent phrase as the syntactic pivot or the subjective role of the clause. Even though the patient role functions as the “syntactic subject” of the verb phrase, the agent phrase remains as the “semantic subject” of the transitive verb, (Keenan, 1985: 261). As the semantic relations among the transitive elements do not change in the corresponding active and passive clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 160), it is always the agent (or experiencer) phrase performing the action and patient phrase being acted upon. The term “syntactic pivot” and “syntactic subject” in passive voice refers to the fact that the patient phrase is acting as the subject (thematic role) of the sentence. Passive voice, in a sense, is the subject-verb relationship between the patient and the verb phrase (Wang & Li, 2007: 47; Oates & Enquist, 2006: 617), or the fact that “the (passive) subject has concord with the verb phrase” (Quirk et al., 1985: 160).

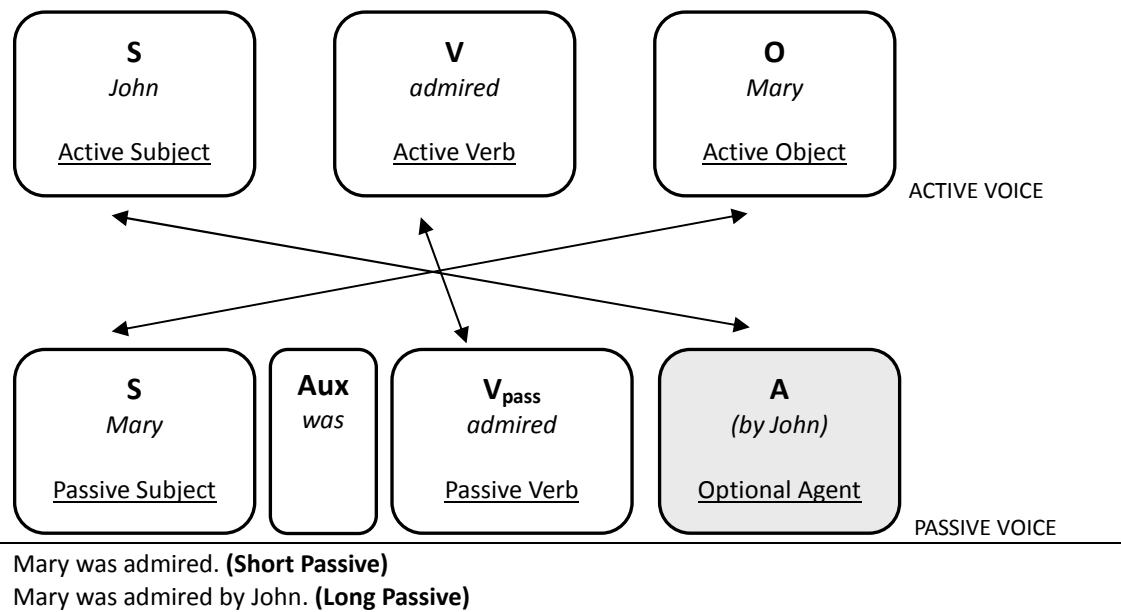
### 2.1.2 Passive Voice as Verb Phrase Syntax

Verb-phrase syntax focuses on the explicit indication of the direction of action through the marking of the verb phrase. The most “observable from of passives is localized with the predicate or the verb phrase”, as the formation of passives takes place not only at the sentence level syntax through the alignment of semantic roles, but also the at the “verb-phrase syntax” by “deriving verb phrase in certain ways” (Keenan, 1985: 245-247; Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1427). According to Keenan (1985: 247), the main verb in the passive verb phrase is usually transitive in its non-passive form, expressing an activity taking agent as semantic subject and patient as semantic object. Keenan (1985: 249) further argues that “the only major difference between the active and the passive lies in the form of the verb” in the way active transitive verb takes both subject and object agreement, while passive intransitive verbs takes only subject agreement.

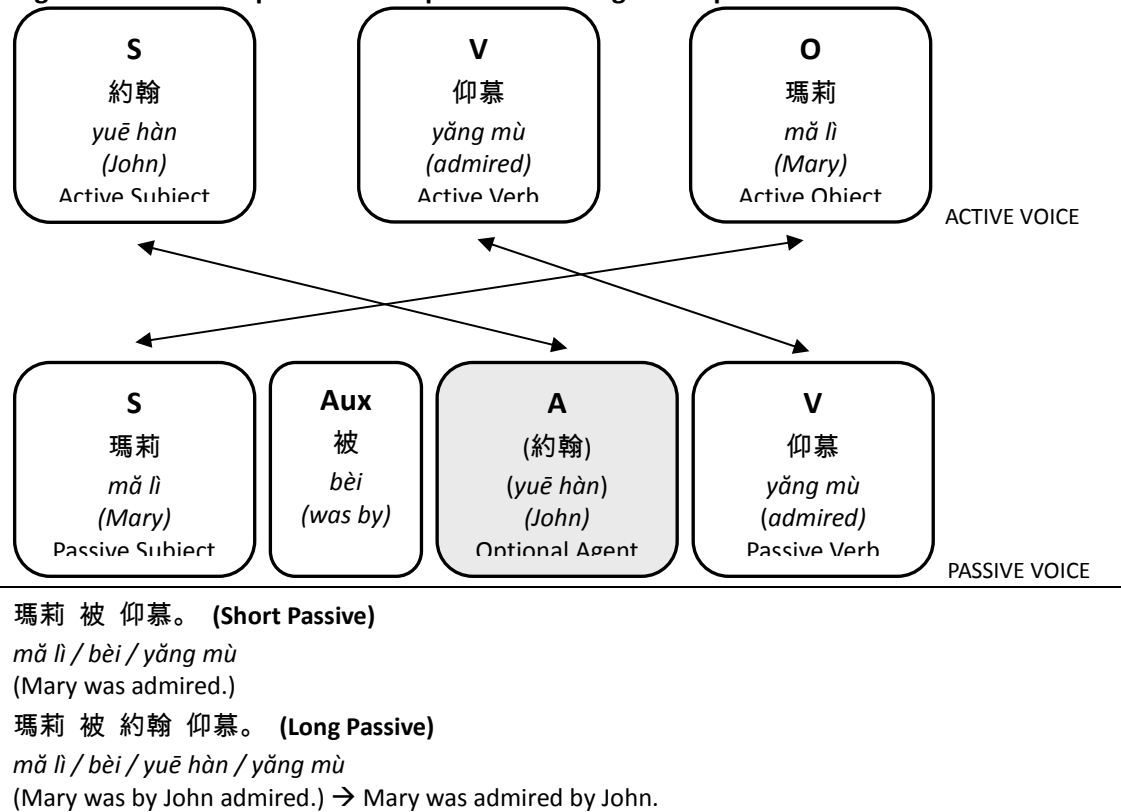
The passive verb phrase is passivized through the “syntactic and morphological modifications of the transitive verbs” which may possibly include a strict morphological modification of the main verb and/or “an auxiliary verb specific to the passive construction” as the syntactic modification (Keenan, 1985: 250-251). It should be noted that the auxiliary or syntactic modification mentioned here largely refers to the presence of passive markers, such as *bèi* (被) in Chinese and *verb-to-be* in English. The presence of these passive markers indicates that the subject in concord with the verb phrase is being acted upon rather than performing the action of the main verb, making the direction of action explicit (Chao, 1968: 702, 703; Charrow, Erhardt & Charrow, 2001: 366).

## 2.2 Active-Passive Correspondence

Both the clause-level syntax and the verb-phrase-level syntax highlighted above can be nicely combined into the so-called “active-passive correspondence”, which is a diagram showing the corresponding active and passive voice for a monotransitive verb with a patient object (Quirk et al., 1985: 159-160).



**Fig: 2.2a The active-passive correspondence in English *be*-passives**



**Fig: 2.2b The active-passive correspondence in Chinese *bèi*-passives**

Based on the above analysis, the alignment or linear sequence is changed, but the facts are not. The underlying facts represented in the two voices remain constant, as “the relations of meaning between their elements remain the same”, for *John* is always the performer of the action *admire* and *Mary* is always the experiencer despite the changes in positions and syntactic functions (Quirk et al., 1985: 159, 160). In terms of changes in position and syntactic functions (from active to passive), the active subject *John* takes a far less important syntactic role as the optional passive agent introduced by the auxiliary verb, while the active object *Mary* takes the leading syntactic role as the passive subject (Quirk et al., 1985: 159).

### **2.2.1 Passives as the Inverse Direction of Action**

The “active-passive correspondence” can also be used to illustrate the direction of action at the clause. The direction of action is implied in Quirk’s notion on voice that

“Voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without change in the facts reported.” (1985: 159)

Chinese linguist Chao Yen-ren (1968: 72-75, 702) uses the “direction of action in predicates” to determine grammatical voice in Chinese:

“the direction of a verb may be outward from the subject as actor or inward toward the subject as goal”. (1968: 702)

The active and passive voice, in this sense, can be interpreted as the outward and inward direction of action between the subject and the action verb. It should be noted that the pivot of direction is again laid on the syntactic subject, which is also regarded as the syntactic (pragmatic) pivot for the determination of active and passive (Foley & Van Valin, 1985: 305). This technique is also used by Charrow and Erhardt (2001) to illustrate passive voice in legal writing. In his illustration, passives are described as “Subject  $\leftarrow$  Verb”, while actives are described as “Subject  $\rightarrow$  Verb” or “Subject  $\rightarrow$  Verb  $\rightarrow$  Object” (2001: 365, 366).



For example:

“*Lawyers litigate.*” (Subject → Verb) and  
 “*Lawyers litigates cases.*” (Subject → Verb → Object) are active voice.  
 “*Cases are litigated.*” (Subject ← Verb) and  
 “*Cases are litigated by lawyers.*” (Subject ← Verb ← Agent) are passive voice.  
 (Charrow & Erhardt, 2001: 365)

The direction of action analysis on the clausal level reminds us that active and passive voice can be the logical interpretation of the subject-verb relations rather than purely syntactic markings, and passive could be regarded as the inverse (inward) direction of action.

## 2.2.2 Syntactic and Pragmatic Properties of Passives

Keenan (1985: 243) argues that the active is “syntactically less marked and pragmatically more neutral” than the passive. This notion, again, points back to the two grammatical levels, with “syntactically less marked” refers to the verb-phrase-level or predicate-level syntax and “pragmatically more neutral” refers to the clause-level or sentence-level syntax. The distinction between syntactic and pragmatic functions of passive voice is echoed by the controversial notion of “passive form” and “passive sense” argued by some Chinese grammarians, such as Wang & Li (2007: 47.48) and Zhu, (1996: 407).

	Passives Across Languages	
Function	Syntactic	Pragmatic
Level	<b>Predicate</b> (including verb and prepositional phrase)	<b>Clause</b> (including agent, patient and action)
Measure	Additional <b>markings</b>	<b>Alignment</b> of semantic roles
Features (optional)	1) Morphological changes in main verb	1) Specific direction of action
	2) The use of passive markers to indicate the direction of action	2) Active objects as syntactic pivot (Patient or Recipient)
	3) Agent phrase introduced by functional words (including preposition)	3) Passiveness displayed by subject-verb relationship
Mode	<b>Syntactic (properties / passives)</b> “Pragmatic pivot” (Foley & Van Valin, 1985: 305) “Periphrastic passives” (Keenan, 1985: 257) “Strict morphological passives” (Keenan, 1985: 251)	<b>Semantic (properties / passives)</b> “Semantic pivot” (Foley & Van Valin, 1985: 305)
	<b>Syntactic Passive</b> <b>PASSIVE FORM</b>	<b>Semantic Passive</b> <b>PASSIVE SENSE</b>

Table 2.2.2 “Passive Form” & “Passive Sense”

Passive in a strict sense should satisfy both the syntactic and pragmatic functions at both clausal and predicate levels. However, passive, in a broader sense, also include those satisfy only syntactic or pragmatic functions at either clausal or predicate level. Passives determined purely by syntactic properties are called “pragmatic pivot” and verbal passives (periphrastic and strict morphological passives), whereas those determined purely by semantic properties are called “semantic pivot” (Foley & Van Valin, 1985: 305; Keenan, 1985: 251, 257). For the purpose of this paper, the two are named as “syntactic passive” and “semantic passive” respectively.

### **2.3 Passives in the Voice System of English and Chinese**

Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1427) implies the two grammatical level of voice by pointing out the alignment of semantic roles (clausal syntax) and “concomitant marking on the verb” (verb-phrase syntax) in the following statement:

“The general term voice applies to a system where the contrasting forms differ in the way semantic roles are aligned with syntactic functions, normally with some concomitant marking on the verb. The terms active and passive are applied on the basis of the alignment of roles with functions in clauses that express an action.” (2002: 1427)

Despite the importance of both grammatical levels identified in the above statement, Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1427) claim that passive in English “is to be determined by their syntactic properties” rather than semantic properties. By choosing the syntactic properties, Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. make it clear that they prefer the verb-phrase level syntax (“concomitant marking on the verb”) as the way to distinguish passive. In English, verb-phrase level syntax consists of auxiliary verb and the morphological inflection (past-participle) of the main verb.

In a sense, syntactic properties prevail over semantic properties easily in the

determination of voice due to the clarity in form (passive form). It could be concluded that passive form (syntactic properties) rather than passive sense (semantic properties) serve as the mainstream definition of passives and that verb-phrase syntax stands out as the dominant approach to identify passive forms and passive voice in general. This argument is further supported by the fact that constructions which fail to be registered on the verb-phrase level are usually not considered as passive voice, such as the dominant phenomenon of “notional passive” in Chinese (Wang & Li, 2007: 48; Zhu, 1996: 407; Li & Thompson, 1981: 499).

In regard to voice in Chinese, Chao Yen-ren claims that “there is no voice distinction in Chinese verbs”, as the direction of action in the Chinese topic-comment structure is largely ambivalent (1968: 72-73, 702; 1970: 155). Even though the direction of action can sometimes be determined by the semantic interpretation (semantic pivot) of the relations between the topic and the main verb, it is only through pre-transitive marker such as *bǎ* (把) and *bèi* (被) that the outward and inward direction of action is explicitly specified (Chao, 1968: 75). The ambiguity of voice in Chinese is largely due to the fact that many Chinese verbs fall into the category of middle voice of which the direction of action can go either way (Chao, 1968: 703; Foley & Van Valin; 1985: 322). It is true that archaic Chinese allow verbs to be interpreted in both directions and this characteristic, to a certain extent, is still living in the modern Chinese language. If Chao Yen-ren is right that Chinese is not a voice language or does not function exactly the same as a normal voice language, we might also consider Keenan’s statement that “languages without passives have somewhat more grammaticized means for expressing functional equivalents of basic passives” (1985: 247). Indeed, other than the most identified *bèi*-passives (被) and its variations, there are many other constructions to perform the equivalent function of passives as in English, such as notional passive and *shì...de* constructions (Li & Thompson, 1981: 500; Zhu, 1996, 407,

410-413).

### 2.3.1 Categorization of Passive Markers in English and Chinese

Among the mainstream passives identified with verb-phrase syntax, those consist of passive markers (periphrastic passives) can fall into natural categories based on the choice of passive markers (Keenan, 1985: 257). According to Keenan (1985: 257-261), there are four main lexical categories of passive markers: 1) the auxiliary verb of *being* or *becoming*; 2) the auxiliary verb of reception (e.g. *get*, *receive* or *eat*); 3) the auxiliary verb of motion (e.g. *go*, *come*); 4) the auxiliary verb of experience (e.g. *suffer*, *touch*, ‘*experience pleasantly*’).

Based on the type of auxiliary verbs, English passives can be divided into i) *be*-passive, ii) *get*-passive, iii) *bare*-passive (no auxiliary verb) (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 429-430). As identified by Keenan (1985: 257-259), English *be*-passives belongs to “the auxiliary verb of being or becoming”, while English *get*-passives belongs to “the auxiliary verb of reception”. In this paper, it is argued that *bare*-passives (without passive marker) should not be considered in this categorization, because *bare*-passives do not actually function at verb-phrase or clausal level, even though it might carry some of the clausal and verb-phrase syntax characteristics, such as the morphological modification of *past-participle* and the optional *by*-prepositional phrase to introduce agent. It is true that the past-participle (morphological changes), as the only identifiable feature of *bare*-passives, can be derived from passive verbs and shows the partial characteristics of passive verb-phrase syntax in English. For the purposes of this paper, *bare*-passives are considered as reduced passive relative clause which is also discussed by Keenan (1985: 280) as the integration of passives into “relative clause formation”.

Category of	TYPE I	TYPE II	
Auxiliary Verb	Auxiliary Verb of <i>being</i> or <i>becoming</i>	Auxiliary Verb of <i>reception</i>	No Auxiliary Verb
Form	<i>be</i> -passive	<i>get</i> -passive	<i>bare</i> -passive ?

**Table 2.3.1A English Passive Types Classified under Lexical Categories of Auxiliary Verb**

In the Chinese language, the passive marker *bèi* (被, “to be subjected to”) as a “passive auxiliary verb of experience” can be replaced by a number of other passive markers with built-in content meaning (Keenan, 1985: 260-261). A number of colloquial alternatives commonly used in everyday spoken Mandarin (the official language of Chinese) are identified by many scholars, such as *jiào* (叫, “to ask”), *ràng* (讓, “to let”) and *gěi* (給, “to give”) (Li & Thompson, 1981: 506-508; Zhu, 1996: 400; Shi, 1997: 50; Tang, 2001: 280, 282). Other passive markers identified by Zhu (1996: 400) include *ái* (捱, “to suffer”), *shòu* (受, “to receive”), *zāo* (遭, “to experience something negative”) and *wéi...suǒ* (為...所, a complex structure without content meaning). On top of these, we can still add at least one more passive marker *huò* (獲, “to receive something good”). Keenan (1985: 260) argues that Mandarin and other South-east Asian languages exhibit “no bound morphology” (without morphological changes), and the combination of these passive markers with main verbs in passive verb phrase can also be regarded as “serial-verb constructions”. Ambiguity could arise in whether a construction should be interpreted as a passive marker plus main verb or just as a serial-verb phrase, such as *yù hài* 遇害 (literally means “experience-harm”) which is generally used to mean “being killed”.

Category of Passive Marker	<b>TYPE I</b> Passive Marker of <i>being or becoming</i>	<b>TYPE II</b> Passive Marker of <i>reception</i>	<b>TYPE IV</b> Passive Marker of <i>experience</i>
Form	<i>wéi</i> (為) “to be” <b>OLD</b> <i>wéi...suǒ</i> (為...所) “to be...suǒ” <b>OLD</b>	<i>shòu</i> (受) “to receive” <i>huò</i> (獲) “to receive” <b>POS</b> <i>gěi</i> (給) “to give” ? <i>ràng</i> (讓) “to let” ? <i>jiào</i> (叫) “to ask” ?	<i>bèi</i> (被) “to be subjected to” <b>NEG</b> <i>zāo</i> (遭) “to experience” <b>NEG</b>

KEY: POS – positive meaning; NEG – negative meaning; OLD – archaic usage in classical Chinese

**Table 2.3.1B Chinese Passive Types Classified under Lexical Categories of Passive Markers**

## 2.4 Constraints of Syntactic Passives in English and Chinese

In order to analyze syntactic passives in English and Chinese on the same basis, this paper borrows the approach of “voice constraints” analysis introduced by Quirk et al. (1985: 162-167). However, some amendments will be made to be items based on possible constraints in i) agent phrase, ii) patient phrase (passive subject) and iii) verb phrase, which are also the three main constituents in the transitivity relations.

### 2.4.1 Constraints in Agent Phrase

Constraints in agent phrase are concerned with the presence and the nature of the agent phrase. As discussed in 2.1.1, agents are the “semantic subject” of the transitive verb (non-passive form) in the passive verb phrase and the syntactic pivot (subject) of the derived active constructions (Keenan, 1985: 261). In both *be*-passives in English and *bèi*-passives (被) in Chinese, the agent phrase is presented as an optional (oblique, peripheral) constituent (Quirk et al., 1985: 164-165; Huddleston & Geoffrey, 2002: 1428; Li & Thompson, 1981: 492-493). However, despite the prevalence of agentless passives in the world’s languages (Keenan, 1985: 247), the presence of agent phrase is not always optional, it can sometimes be obligatory due to the constraints imposed by i) the passive marker and ii) the main verb.

Regarding the passive marker, Li and Thompson (1981: 507) gives the examples of Chinese passive marker *jiào* (叫) “to ask” and *ràng* (讓) “to let” which can not exist without the agent phrase. Therefore, the choice of passive marker can be restricted by the presence of the agent phrase or vice versa.

With regard to the main verb, Quirk et al. (1985: 165) spots some English sentences of which the agent is not optional, for example:

The music *was followed* by a short interval.

\*The music *was followed*.

Quirk explains that the second sentence is not acceptable because of incomplete information without the agent, but not grammatical or lexical restriction (ibid). Here we just identify this situation as the contextual constrain related to the main verb.

Moreover, Quirk et al. (1985: 168) states the two possibility of agent phrase, namely actor and instrumental role. For example, “*coal has been replaced by oil*” can be interpreted as “*oil has replaced coal*” or “*(people in many countries) have replaced coal by oil*”, of which *oil* has the instrumental interpretation and *people in many countries* has actor interpretation. The difference of the two is semantic rather than syntactic. By and large, the agent phrase shows the least importance as it is “not in general an integral part of the passive construction itself” (Keenan, 1985: 263). The two types of agent phrase constraints can be summarized as below:

	Agent Phrase Constraints
<b>Type I</b>	The presence of agent phrase allowed or prohibited by <b>i) passive marker</b> <b>ii) main verb (through context)</b>
<b>Type II</b>	The nature of agent phrase as <b>i) actor</b> <b>ii) instrument</b> allowed by main verb (through context)

**Table 2.4.1 Agent Phrase Constraints**

## **2.4.2 Constraints in Patient Phrase**

Similarly, constraints in patient phrase are concerned with the nature of the patient phrase. However, patient phrase serves as the subject or syntactic pivot at clausal level of passive constructions and is usually not optional due to its syntactic importance. The constraints and complexity of patient phrase in passives are largely related to the possible monotransitive and ditransitive nature of the verb phrase.

According to Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1432), English passives with ditransitive verb can take “indirect object” or recipient (“first passive”) and “direct object”

or patient (“second passive”). When both recipient and patient are present in the passive construction, it is more common to have the recipient type as subject, while patient type as subject is only accepted in very limited cases (ibid), for example:

Recipient Subject – 1a) My father gave me this watch.    1b) I was given this watch by my father.
Patient Subject – 2a) My father gave me this watch.    2b) * <u>This watch</u> was given me by my father.

The passive construction in 2b is problematic. However, Keenan (1985: 276-277) holds a contrasting opinion on what he describes as the “three-place or ditransitive verb phrases”, as he argues that passive with recipient subject “may or may not exist” while patient subject passives should be the basic type of ditransitive verb phrase. This issue is more complicated than the illustration from Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. and Keenan in the way that the acceptability of the recipient or patient subject depends on i) whether the two are presented at the same time; ii) whether the agent phrase is presented in the sentence. It should be noted that passives derived from three-place or ditransitive verb phrase always become incomplete and meaningless without the patient role, but it does not mean that the patient role must be promoted as the subject of the sentence, as the real issue here is the competition between the recipient and the patient for the subject position. In other words, the patient can always take the subject position without the existence of the recipient, but the recipient can only take the subject position with the patient presented as the passive object.

In some cases, the subject position can be occupied by neither the recipient nor the patient, but “impersonal” or “empty” subject such as *it* (Keenan: 1985: 274). Both Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1434-1435) and Quirk et al. (1985: 164) illustrate the impersonal passive under the category of subordinate clause which is “extraposed” or “externalized” in the passive through the replacement of “the anticipatory pronoun” *it*. Passives of this type belong to the “complex (non-basic) passives” under the framework of



Keenan (1985: 270). However, this particular kind of impersonal passives with subordinate clause complement can not be found in Chinese.

The other constraint “the degree of subject affectedness” is directly connected with the verb phrase as it is concerned with the fundamental logical and semantic relations of passives, which is, to what extent is the patient phrase as passive subject affected by the activity denoted in the verb phrase (Keenan, 1985; 268-269). The “subject affectedness” is largely the fundamental concept of passive sense which is mostly reflected by the direction of action in Chinese and dynamic-stative (verbal-adjective) interpretation of the verb phrase in English (Chao, 1968: 72-75, 702-704; Quirk et al., 1985: 161-162, 168-170; Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1431, 1436-1439). Ambiguity arises in Chinese when the passive markers fail to provide a clear direction of action and in English when the passive verb phrases can be interpreted either as verbs or adjectives. The adjectival and verbal interpretation of syntactic passive in Chinese is relatively stable (depending on passive markers), whereas the direction of action of syntactic passives in English is largely definite. It is very difficult to directly quantify and qualify “the degree of subject affectedness” without the assessing other criteria.

	Patient Phrase Constraints
<b>Type I</b>	<p>Subject position occupied by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) recipient (indirect object in active)</li> <li>ii) patient (direct object in active)</li> <li>iii) none of the above (e.g. empty word)</li> </ul> <p>depending on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) whether the recipient and patient is presented together (for i &amp; ii)</li> <li>b) whether the agent phrase is present (for i &amp; ii)</li> <li>c) whether i) or ii) is accepted by the passive marker (for i &amp; ii)</li> <li>d) whether it is a complex passive structure (for iii)</li> </ul>
<b>Type II</b>	<p>“Subject affectedness” depending on the possible interpretation of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the inward and outward direction of action (in Chinese)</li> <li>ii) the verb and adjective status of the passive verb phrase (in English)</li> </ul>

**Table 2.4.2**      **Summary of Patient Phrase Constraints**

### 2.4.3 Constraints in Passive Markers

On the whole, the use of passive markers is restrained by the nature of these verbs, including i) the embedded meaning (as in collocation with the main verb and positive-negative connotation) and ii) the intrinsic functions and features (such as causative or disposal function). As the use of passive markers is restrained by the embedded meaning and collocation, this explains why *be*-passives in English and *bèi*-passives (被) in Chinese, which carry the least content (activity) meanings, stand out to become the major type in their respective language.

However, *be*-passives in English as a neutral function word is not matched by any passive markers in Chinese except *wéi* (為) “to be” which is only reserved for archaic use of classic idiomatic expressions, because *bèi*-passives (被), which have the meaning “to be subjected to”, are generally used as an adversity marker (Ting, 2008: 31; Keenan, 1985: 260; Cheng, 1987: 42; Li & Thompson, 1981: 493-495; Chao, 1968: 703). Many field workers tend to identify *bèi* (被) “to be subjected to” as a functional word rather than a verb, but according to the Chinese Dictionary *Zhong Bian Guo Yu Ci Dian Xiu Ding Ben* (重編國語辭典修訂本) published by the National Languages Committee (1994) of Taiwan, *bèi* (被) has at least four verb usages in Classical Chinese:

i) “to cover”; ii) “to experience” (either positive or negative); iii) “to reach”; iv) “to match”

During the course of history, *bèi* (被) has lost all these usages and grammaticized as an adversity passive marker derived from the second usage, “to experience” (either positive or negative). At the same time, *wéi* (為) “to be” or “to become” as a more suitable pair has lost its archaic function as a passive marker in Modern Chinese. Despite the more fundamental differences between Chinese and English in semantic roles alignment, the

grammaticalisation of *bèi* (被) and de-grammaticalisation of *wéi* (為) as passive markers have widened the gap in syntactic passives between Chinese and English in terms of the function and nature of passive markers. Even though the use of *bèi*-passives (被) is more neutralized with the help of translation in recent decades (Chao, 1968: 703; Li & Thompson, 1981: 496-497), *bèi*-passives (被) could not become a full functional equivalent of *be*-passives in English, because such a functional gap which is not met by other syntactic passives in Chinese is filled by other syntactic measures.

In terms of the nature and the constraints of passive marker, *bèi*-passives (被) probably show more similarity with another syntactic passive in English, *get*-passives. First of all, *get*-passives belongs to the passive verb category of reception and *bèi*-passives (被) to the category of experience (Keenan, 1985: 258-261), so both carry a certain level of content (activity) meaning which might restrict their collocation with some main verbs, such as *to believe* with stative activity meaning. Secondly, *get*-passives have a either positive or negative connotation (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1442-1443; Quirk et al., 1985: 161), while *bèi*-passives (被) have been widely attested for the negative to neutral (as a result of neutralization of adversity) connotation (Keenan, 1985: 260; Cheng, 1987: 42; Li & Thompson, 1981: 493-497; Chao, 1968: 703). Therefore, both are limited by the context, as *get*-passives are not suitable for neutral rendering and *bèi*-passives (被) are not suitable for positive rendering. Thirdly, both *get*-passives in English and *bèi*-passives (被) in Chinese performs a certain level of causative function which might have some effects on the dynamic-stative interpretation of the passive verb phrase. Keenan (1985: 262-263) reports the causative function of *get* in its non-passive usage and points out the connection between causative and passive constructions:

“...in addition to the markings on agent phrases, causatives and passives exhibit more similarities across languages than one might reasonably expect, given that in the most basic cases, passive eliminates an argument of the verb, deriving an intransitive verb-phrase from a transitive one, whereas causative does just the opposite.” (ibid.: 262)

The causative nature of *get*-passives is best reflected by the characteristic of agentivity, which implies that the subject-referent (patient) has some responsibility for the situation or event (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1442). In fact, Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1442) and Quirk et al. (1985: 161-162) both discover that *get*-passives have only dynamic (activity) interpretation and rule out the possibility of adjectival and stative (non-activity) interpretation. Huddleston & Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1442) even state that *get*-passives only accept main verbs with dynamic interpretation (including dynamic-stative interpretation). Similarly, Chao (1968: 74-75, 705-706) and later many other field workers (Li & Thompson, 1981: 501-503) argue that the genuine opposite counterpart of *bèi*-passives (被) is not active voice but *bǎ*-constructions (把) which is used to indicate outward direction of action in an explicit way. Chao (1968: 75, 703, 705) states that *bèi*-passives (被) are “usually limited to disposal words, usually of unfavourable meanings”, and that *bèi*-passives display the inverse direction of action of *bǎ*-constructions (把) which only takes disposal words. Li and Thompson (1981: 501) further explain the disposal function as “an entity or person is dealt with, handled, or manipulated in some way”.

	Passive Marker Constraints
Type I	<p>The internal meaning of passive markers which affect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the collocation with the main verb</li> <li>ii) the interpretation of the direction of action (in Chinese)</li> <li>iii) the dynamic-stative and verbal-adjectival interpretation of verb phrase</li> <li>iv) the acceptance of agent phrase</li> <li>v) the acceptance of patient, recipient or empty word as subject</li> </ul>

<b>Type II</b>	The positive, neutral or negative connotation of passive markers which affect <b>i) the collocation with the main verb</b> <b>(especially those with positive or negative connotation)</b>
<b>Type III</b>	The causative function of passive markers which affect <b>i) the collocation with the main verb (e.g. dynamic-stative / disposal words)</b> <b>ii) the interpretation of the direction of action (in Chinese)</b> <b>iii) the dynamic-stative and verbal-adjectival interpretation of verb phrase</b> <b>iv) the acceptance of agent phrase</b> <b>v) the acceptance of patient, recipient or empty word as subject</b>

**Table 2.4.3 Summary of Passive Marker Constraints**

#### **2.4.4 Constraints in Main Verbs**

Even though the semantic role of subject determines the voice at a clausal level which is then reflected at the verb phrase level through passive marker and/or morphological change of main verb (periphrastic passives and strict morphological passives), the appointment of semantic roles (patient, recipient and agent) are governed by the underlying transitive activity expressed in the main verb of the passive verb phrase. The main verb as the concerned activity plays a central and pivotal role at the back stage, providing a platform for the semantic roles (patient, recipient and agent) to compete for the subject position (syntactic pivot), which is, the voice.

However, passiveness or affectedness can be expressed merely by the passive marker and the main verb without the presence of any of the semantic roles (patient, recipient and agent), because the passive marker and main verb (periphrastic passives) are sufficient to indicate the inverse direction of action within the verb phrase, even without pointing back to the patient or recipient (patient phrase).

Therefore, the main verb as the controller of the situation (transitive activity) affects all key elements (agent phrase, patient phrase, passive marker) in passive constructions through the nature and meaning of the main verb in terms of:

- i) the intrinsic direction of action,
- ii) positive-negative connotation,

- iii) dynamic-stative activity interpretation,
- iv) non-transitive/mono-transitive/di-transitive nature, and
- v) grammatical limitation on voice.

### The Intrinsic Direction of Action in the Main Verb

In regard to the direction of action, Chao (1968: 74) gives an example (*jiào* (叫) “to call” in Chinese and *heißen* “to call” in German) that the direction of action of the same activity may vary from one language to another, for example:

Chinese	German	English
他 叫 彼德。	Er heißt Peter.	He is called Peter.
<i>tā / jiào / bǐ dé</i>	-	-
he / call / peter	he / calls / peter	-
he → call → peter	he → calls → peter	He ← is called → Peter
“He is called Peter.”	“He is called Peter.”	-

We can not say that the sentences in Chinese and German are “active in form but passive in meaning” (“notional passive”, Zhu, 1996: 397) as the verbs *jiào* (叫) “to call” in Chinese and *heißen* “to call” in German allow the direction of action to go either way (“middle voice”, Chao, 1968: 703), and no Chinese and German would think that is passive unless they refer it back to the English sentence. In this sense, the passive sense is not only determined by the transitive activity and the passive marker, but also the direction of action imposed on the main verb by the particular language, resulting in contrasting direction of action for the same activity in different languages. This echoes with the notions of “language relativity” and “language determinism” in the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis that “our thinking is determined by language” and “people who speak different languages perceive and think about the world quite differently” (Chandler, 1994: np).

### The Positive-Negative Connotation of the Main Verb

The main verb may carry positive or negative connotation on its own. Main verbs with positive and negative connotations should be matched by passive marker accepting or carrying the same connotation to avoid contradiction. Therefore, *get*-passives (positive or negative) in English, *bèi* (被) “to be subjected to” (negative), *zāo* (遭) “to experience” (negative) and *huò* (獲) “to receive” (positive) in Chinese are highly restricted to the possible positive or negative connotation of the main verb. Even though *bèi*-passive (被) has been neutralized to carry main verbs of more neutral connotations, *bèi*-passive (被) is still not ideal to serve as positive marker due to its negative meaning. Nevertheless, *get*-passives carry the contradictory nature as amplifier of positive or negative connotation which restrains the passive marker from situations with neutral connotation.

### The Dynamic-Static Activity Interpretation of the Main Verb

The dynamic-static interpretation is confusing that it is used to refer to both activity interpretation and verbal-adjectival interpretation. According to Huddleston and Geoffrey et al. (2002: 1438), passive verbs could have dynamic or stative meaning:

Dynamic	Stative
a. Everyone criticized her.	b. Everyone loves her.
b. She was criticized by everyone.	b. She is loved by everyone.

In other words, it is not verbal or adjectival interpretation but the activity itself carrying dynamic or stative meaning. Keenan (1985: 250) argues that passive verbs with stative meaning have a greater tendency to present agent phrase. Quirk et al. (1985: 165) explains that the agent phrase of some English sentences is not optional because the information will be left incomplete without the agent. Combining the two arguments, we might point out that stative verbs tend to take the agent in order to complete the meaning, and the dynamic-static meaning of the main verbs has a crucial impact on the presence of the

agent phrase.

### The Non-/Mono-/Di-transitive Nature of the Main Verb

The transitive nature of the main verb surely has an effect on the acceptance of the semantic roles, namely agent, patient and recipient. The passive main verbs with non-transitive nature can only take passive subject (patient). Monotransitive main verb in passive form can take both patient and agent, whereas ditransitive main verb can take patient, recipient and agent. However, some mono-transitive verbs can not be passivized despite the existence of both agent and patient (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1433).

### The Grammatical Limitation of the Main Verb on Voice

As discussed above, there are some active only and passive only main verbs which restrict the options of voice. First of all, non-transitive verbs usually can not take patients and are active only in nature. There are some exceptional cases which accept only patient and passive voice, such as *be born*, *be drowned*, *be reputed*, *be rumoured* (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1435; Quirk et al., 1985: 162). Secondly, monotransitive verbs usually accept passive voice, but there are also some exceptions, such as *to have*, *to become* and *to befell* (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002: 1432; Quirk et al., 1985: 162). However, such restriction can also be context-specific because the inverse rendering is not allowed:

He <i>lacks</i> confidence.	John <i>resembles</i> his father.	
The auditorium <i>holds</i> 5000 people.	Will this <i>suit</i> you?	(Quirk et al., 1985: 162)

	Main Verb Constraints
Type I	<p>The intrinsic direction of action in the main verb which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) defines the natural voice of the rendering</li> <li>ii) defines the semantic roles</li> <li>iii) affects the collocation with the main verb (also through the nature of verb activity)</li> </ul>



<b>Type II</b>	<p>The positive, neutral or negative connotation of the main verb which affects</p> <p><b>i) the collocation with the passive markers</b></p> <p><b>(especially those with positive or negative connotation)</b></p>
<b>Type III</b>	<p>The dynamic-stative meaning of the main verb which</p> <p><b>i) affects the preference of agent phrase</b></p> <p><b>ii) affects the acceptance of passive markers (causative or disposal nature)</b></p> <p><b>iii) the acceptance of empty word as subject</b></p>
<b>Type IV</b>	<p>The non-/mono-/di-transitive nature of the main verb which affect</p> <p><b>i) the acceptance of patient, recipient and agent phrase</b></p> <p><b>ii) the acceptance of patient or recipient as passive subject</b></p>
<b>Type V</b>	<p>The grammatical limitation of the main verb on voice which affect</p> <p><b>i) the possible choice of grammatical choice</b></p> <p><b>ii) the acceptance of passive marker</b></p>

**Table 2.4.4      Summary of Main Verb Constraints**

## Chapter 3 Research Methodology

The scope of this study is largely based on the analysis of a bilingual corpus extracted from the *Bilingual Laws Information System* (Hong Kong) available on the internet. The research methodology in this chapter is concerned with the *i) selection, ii) processing and iii) analysis* of the corpus. This chapter is divided into the following sessions:

- 3.1 Corpus Selection
- 3.2 Corpus and Concordance Formation
- 3.3 Interpreting and Consolidating the Concordance
- 3.4 Method of Analysis

### 3.1 Corpus Selection

As some possible criteria of analysis have been identified in the previous chapter, those criteria can be applied on the corpus study in this research. A reliable and authoritative bilingual text is ideal for the best result of corpus research, and the choice of corpus is largely based on the following considerations: *i) reliable and consistent in expression, ii) authoritative (widely adopted by the society), iii) proximity to real translation assignments, iv) reflecting a certain level of language changes from time to time, v) availability and accessibility*. Based on the above consideration, a functional text is more preferable than an expressive text, for expressive writing like literary works only reflect the language of a particular point of time and are highly affected by the personal style of the writers and translators. Although there are indeed a number of choices among bilingual functional texts in both Chinese and English, the bilingual laws in Hong Kong provides an enormous amount of materials which best accommodate all the above considerations.

### **3.1.1 About the Hong Kong Ordinances**

The bilingual legal corpus of the *Hong Kong Ordinances* is chosen as the corpus material for the purpose of this research for a number of reasons.

First of all, bilingual version of the statute law has been working in Hong Kong for over a decade (before the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997). Both the English and Chinese versions are considered stable and reliable for the functioning of the legal system. Moreover, the scope of bilingualism is beyond legal translation in the sense that both legislation and law drafting are in both languages. The bilingual drafting is in charge by the Law Drafting Division under the Department of Justice (Law Drafting Division, 1998: np) and all amendments are made simultaneously in both languages.

Secondly, the bilingual version of the *Hong Kong Ordinances* is readily available on the internet for public access. Both language versions are authorized by the Department of Justice and enjoy the same legal status in the judiciary system. There is no confusion from different versions, because there is only one single bilingual version available in the society. On the contrary, the laws in China and Taiwan are mainly available in Chinese, while different translation versions can be found from different institutions.

Thirdly, as the official version of the statute law under the scrutiny of authority, the language of the corpus is relatively consistent and accurate, even though the terminology and the style of language may not be the same as the mainstream legal text available in China and Taiwan, for they belong to other legal systems.

### **3.1.2 About the Corpus**

As the *Hong Kong Ordinances* contain 1180 Chapters, it is impossible to include the whole statute law. Instead, only a few sections are selected from the the Companies Ordinances, more precisely *Chapter 32, Section 1 to 4(1)*, to limit the size of data collection and analysis. The selected four sections are directly retrieved from the website of the

established and updated by the Department of Justice in Hong Kong.

The title of the chapter and the headings of the four sections are listed as follow:

<i>Chapter 32</i>	<i>Companies Ordinance</i>
<i>Section 1:</i>	<i>Short Title</i>
<i>Section 2:</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
<i>Section 2A:</i>	<i>Registrar to specify forms</i>
<i>Section 2B:</i>	<i>Construction of references to parent company, etc.</i>
<i>Section 4:</i>	<i>Mode of forming incorporated company</i>

It should be noted that the selected sections are bilingual text from the same source, the *Bilingual Laws Information System*. According to the Law Drafting Division (1998), neither the English nor the Chinese version should be regarded as a translation from another, but the equivalent of another. This could be regarded as a conflicting statement to the purpose of this translation research, but the analysis of the corpus may suggest the pattern of equivalence between the two language versions which are supposed to carry the same effect without referring to the other.

### **3.2 Corpus and Concordance Formation**

The subsections and paragraphs of the concerned sections in *Companies ordinance* retrieved from the *Bilingual Laws Information System* are unprocessed raw data for the corpus. In order to compare and analyze the specific syntactic features in the statutes, a number of preliminary procedures have to be taken:

- Step 1: Identity the passive structures in the English version
- Step 2: Identity the equivalent expressions in the Chinese version
- Step 3: Align and tag the identified paragraphs on a parallel corpus
- Step 4: Establish concordance among the two versions for further analysis

All the above five steps will be demonstrated in following sub-sessions (3.2.1 - 3.2.4). Since only Microsoft® Excel is used for creating the parallel corpus and concordance, almost all of the above procedures are done manually. Extra efforts are made to cross check for human errors. Special attention should be paid to the direction of analysis: Passive constructions are first identified in the English text, and the equivalent structures in the Chinese version are then spotted. If passive constructions are first identified in the Chinese text, the equivalent structures in the English version may not be limited to or the same as the passive constructions first identified in English. The result of this research would have been completely different, since passive voice may not be a constant feature across the transference of language.

### **3.2.1 Step 1: Identity the passive structures in the English version**

In order to identify the passive structures in the English text, the first question has to be answered – what should be considered as English passives? As discussed by many grammarians (Huddleston & Geoffrey et al., 2002; Quirk et al., 1985), some passives in English have indistinguishable feature from adjectives derived from verbs. It could also be argued that the verb derived adjectives may carry passive meaning, especially when compared with the so-called *bare*-passives. If *bare*-passives are also considered as the passive proper in English, the only remaining identifiable feature for passives is the inflectional variation of *past-participle*, which is still overlapping with perfect tense and some past tense. However, the latter two can be sorted without difficulty, because perfect tense is bound to the auxiliary word *have* and past tense without any auxiliary (the alignment is sufficient to tell the difference). For the purpose of this research, all *past-participles* which do not fall into the category of past tense and perfect tense and are derived from verbs (e.g. *unimpressed* is not) will be identified, tagged and included in the corpus.

### **3.2.2 Step 2: Identity the equivalent expressions in the Chinese version**

Once the English “passives” are found, corresponding structures will then be spotted in the Chinese text, regardless of the discrepancy in voice and some linguistic features. If the sentence structure is too complicated or the verb phrase cannot be spotted easily, the matching or pairing of the corresponding structures in Chinese with the already identified “passives” in English is assisted with all sort of linguistic clues, such as punctuations, particular terminologies and the context. In some rare cases, the English constructions may be duplicated in the Chinese text due to syntactic requirements of the language, or the identified expressions have been skipped or changed due to the language norm. The corresponding Chinese constructions may not necessary match all the aspects of the English expressions, because these pairs are extracted from the real text but not manipulated or assorted examples for particular purposes.

### **3.2.3 Step 3: Align and tag the identified paragraphs on a parallel corpus**

Step 3 involves the two different processes of aligning the identified paragraphs and tagging the concerned structures in the alignment. Instead of the particular phrase or clause consisting of the concerned constructions, the whole paragraphs are copied to the parallel corpus in order to retain all the contextual elements for future reference. The parallel corpus serves as the primary record and treatment of the raw data, so that it could replace the raw data on the internet as the primary reference in case of any omissions in the concordance. At the same time, the identified “passives” in the English text and the corresponding constructions in the Chinese text are tagged on the parallel corpus.

### **3.2.4 Step 4: Establish concordance among the two versions for analysis**

As the last step for corpus alignment and tagging, step four is designed to establish concordance among the concerned structures by trimming out the non-essential

information from the paragraph into to focus on the key features of the pairs. The result of the concordance is a truncated version of both constructions retaining the elements useful for the indication of voice, such as subjects, verbs, objects and prepositions. However, the alignment of these words as a sentence or a phrase would not tell us anything directly about the syntactic feature of the constructions and how does it affect the rendering in another language, unless the elements and their alignment are studied based on some criteria. The method of processing the data will be discussed in session 3.3 together with the criteria identified in Chapter 2. The following is an example of the concordance as the processing of raw data in this research.

Entry	CAP	Section	Statute	Total Qty	Language
1	32	1	This Ordinance may <b>be cited</b> as the Companies Ordinance.	1	E
1	32	1	本條例可 <b>引稱</b> 為《公司條例》。	1	C

**Figure 3.2.4a An Example in the Parallel Corpus**

Item	Language	Key Word	Verb	Entry	Concerned Phrase
1	E	cited / 引稱	<b>cited</b>	1	may <b>be cited</b> as
1	C	cited / 引稱	<b>引稱</b>	1	可 <b>引稱</b> 為

**Figure 3.2.4b An Example in the Concordance**

### 3.3 Interpreting and Consolidating the Concordance

Interpreting and consolidating the concordance is the secondary procedure of processing the data. The terms “interpreting” and “consolidating” are borrowed from Olohan (2004: 74) and Sinclair (2003: xvi-xvii). They suggest that the data of the concordance can be interpreted and consolidated by forming and further supporting a hypothesis which helps to link the words together as the basis of analyzing the data.

Based on the literature review in Chapter 2, passive syntax can be divided into two grammatical levels, namely sentence-level syntax and verb phrase syntax. Passive at the “sentence-level” refers to the relations between the main verb and the subject or other

available pivot (a noun phrase in concord with the main verb) in a sentence, clause or phrase. Passive at the “verb-phrase level” refers to the marking through passive markers and the morphological changes in the main verb (e.g. *past-participle*).

### 3.3.1 Interpreting the Concordance in English

At the sentence level, English passives could include i) *canonical passives* (with the usual alignment of subject and fully marked verb phrase), ii) *bare passives* (with the pivot noun phrases dislocated on the right hand side of the sentence, clause or phrase and without passive markers), and iii) the marginal case of *adjectives* directly derived from verbs (with the pivot noun phrases dislocated on the right or left hand side of the sentence, clause or phrase and with or without passive markers).

At the verb-phrase level, English passives may consist of i) *canonical passives* (with fully marked verb phrase) and ii) *bare passives* (only with the inflectional change of *past-participle* on the main verbs). *Canonical passives*, in this sense, may include incomplete sentence and *bare passives* may include *adjectives* directly derived from a verb.

### 3.3.2 Interpreting the Concordance in Chinese

It is not the purpose of this paper to define the controversial notion of “passive” in Chinese. However, in order to compare the concordance on the same basis, the two grammatical levels are applied on the Chinese corresponding structures to interpret the semantic elements in the data.

At the sentence level, Chinese passives could include i) *canonical passives* (with the usual alignment of subject and the passive marker), ii) *notional passives* (with the usual alignment of subject but without the passive marker), and iii) the marginal case of *adjectives* directly formed by verbs (with the pivot noun phrases dislocated on the left hand side of the sentence, clause or phrase and without passive markers).



As Chinese is regarded as a no bound language usually without morphological changes in the verbs (Keenan, 1985: 260), so Chinese passives at verb-phrase level may consist of i) *canonical passives* (with passive markers) and ii) *bare passives* (without passive markers). Both *canonical passives* and *bare passives*, in this sense, may include incomplete sentence and even *adjectives* directly derived from a verb.

### 3.3.3 Consolidating the Concordance in both Languages

With the same hypothesis working for both languages, the key criteria of the bilingual concordance are summarized as below:

- i) Subject or other pivot: a noun phrase has concord with the main verb concerned
- ii) Voice Marker: auxiliary verbs in English and markers in Chinese which determine the direction of action in the verb phrase.
- iii) Main Verb: a verb or a verb phrase in past-participle form in English and without any morphological changes in Chinese.

In regard to voice, the following are the possible scenarios in both languages regardless of sequence:

**Scenario 1: i) + ii) + iii)**

**Scenario 2: ii) + iii)**

**Scenario 3: i) + iii)**

**Scenario 4: iii)**

In English, despite the fact that all constructions are chosen from English because of the possible passive interpretation, iii) alone is already a sufficient indicator of passive voice in most cases due to the morphological changes, but in Chinese iii) alone is always perceived as an active verb without additional information provided by other criteria.

In Chinese, the voice can usually be determined by ii) alone, but ii) can not exist with iii).

When ii) is absence, both i) and iii) are required for the determination of voice. Voice can

not be defined with iii) alone. Based on the above scenarios, the following possibilities of voice can be identified:

<b>Possibility A)</b>	<b>Active Voice</b>
<b>Possibility B)</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
<b>Possibility C)</b>	<b>Ambiguous</b>
<b>Possibility D)</b>	<b>Not Available</b> (due to the absence of main verb)

Ambiguity arises in Chinese when the scenario does not only involve ii) or iii) or iii) alone. It is because the status of i) in Chinese can be ambiguous, as a wider range of noun phrase such as instrumentals and locatives may have concord with the main verb. Together with another noun phrase as the pivot of the adjectival construction, there can be more than one i) in the constructions and the interpretation of voice is ambiguous. Usually i) as the direct subject of the verb (on the left hand side) has a stronger connection with the main verb than the adjectival noun phrase (on the right hand side), but the subject in Chinese may not be qualified to perform the action in the main verb. For the purpose of this paper, this type of i) is disregarded and the adjective noun phrase wins over the unqualified performer subject (in the sense of Chinese but not English) as the pivot. Renderings with unqualified i) are only considered as passive on the basis that the passive interpretation is supported by ii) (the passive marker) and/or another i) (the adjectival noun phrase).

### **3.3.4 Method of Analysis**

The purpose of determining the voice in session 3.3.3 is to summarize the relationships of the semantic elements (especially the relations between the pivot and the main verb), so the definition may deviate from the mainstream approach adopted by other grammarians. Moreover, the scope of this corpus analysis reflects criteria and patterns beyond just the interpretation of voice. Other criteria identified and encoded in the analysis include:

Criterion	Name	Descriptions	Example
/	Key Word	Pairing of English and Chinese Verbs	cited / 引稱
1	Location	Location of main verb	bare / adj (adjective)
2 & 9	Marker	Marker and marker type	(2) Y/N, (9) be/unmarked
8	Subject Pivot	Subject pivot and referent	(8) patient/actor/instrumental
11 & 12	Secondary Pivot	Secondary pivot and referent	(11) bare/的, (12) patient/actor
3 & 5	Actor	Actor and actor type	(3) Y/N, (5) actor/instrumental
4 & 6	Patient	Patient and patient type	(4) Y/N, (6) patient/recipient
7	Alignment	Alignment of semantic roles	(7) PMV ( <i>patient, marker, verb</i> )
10	Verb	Whether the equivalent is a verb * - change in direction of action	(10) Y/N/Y*/N*
13	Passiveness	Passiveness defined in 3.3.3 *not functioning at clause level	(13) “/” /active/passive/? *active/*passive
14 & 15	Modal	Modal and modal type	(14) Y/N, (15) may/可
16	Adversity	The adversity of main verb	(16) positive/neutral/negative
17	Dynamic	The dynamic-stative interpretation of main verb	(17) dynamic/stative
18	Transitivity	The transitivity of main verb	(18) non/mono/di(-transitive)

**Table 3.3.4 The Criteria of Bilingual Concordance Analysis**

The primary analysis of the concordance is based on the presence of passive markers (criteria 2 & 9) and syntactic pivots (criteria 8, 11 & 12) as discussed in session 3.3.3. Other than the determination of voice, the primary analysis can provide the frequency, nature (active or passive) of markers. Moreover, the result of primary analysis can be combined with other criteria to identify the correlation of voice (criterion 13) and/or passive markers (criteria 2 & 9) with adversity (criterion 16), dynamic-stative interpretation (criterion 17) and transitivity (criterion 18) of the main verb. The result of primary and secondary analysis will be reported in chapter 4, data analysis and findings.

## Chapter 4 Data Analysis and Findings

In this chapter, the primary and secondary analysis of the concordance data will be presented based on the analysis hypothesis introduced in literature review (chapter 2) and further formulated in research methodology (chapter 3). The purpose of this analysis report is to outline the pattern of voice formation and transference which are otherwise too complicated to be observed. The primary analysis directly related to the interpretation of voice is concerned with the verb phrase and the syntactic pivot, namely subject and other possible pivots in concord with the concerned verb phrase. The secondary analysis studies the peripheral elements which are not obligatory in the voice formation to see how the choice of voice can be affected with the presence of these elements. The analysis and findings are presented in the following sessions:

### 4.1 General Statistics about the Bilingual Corpus and Concordance

### 4.2 Primary Analysis of Data

### 4.3 Secondary Analysis of Data

These sessions try to respond to the research questions identified in the first chapter:

- 1) What are the key factors affecting the interpretation of grammatical voice in English and Chinese?
- 2) To what extent is passive voice transferable from the English version to the Chinese version of the statute law?

### 4.1 General Statistics about the Bilingual Corpus and Concordance

The bilingual corpus is made up of *Section 1*, *Section 2*, *Section 2A*, *Section 2B* and part of *Section 4* of the Companies Ordinance in the Hong Kong Ordinances. It contains one sub-section in *Section 1* (1), 11 sub-sections in *Section 2* (1-12, except 8), 2 sub-sections in

*Section 2A* (1-2), 4 sub-sections in *Section 2B* (1-4) and one sub-section in *Section 4* (1). The English and Chinese corpus contains 2826 and 4182 words respectively. In the English corpus, 163 *past-participles* (excluding past tense and perfect tense) have been identified and matched with the corresponding structures in the Chinese text. The *past-participles* and their “equivalent” expressions are then incorporated into the concordance for further analysis. Some of the 163 pairs identified are actually duplicated pairs, and the number of pairs is reduced to 72 when excluding the duplicates based on the wordings chosen in the English and Chinese counterparts. The following table is a brief summary of the bilingual corpus and concordance:

The Companies Ordinance (Part)	
<b>Section 1:</b>	1 sub-section
<b>Section 2:</b>	11 sub-sections
<b>Section 2A:</b>	2 sub-sections
<b>Section 2B:</b>	4 sub-sections
<b>Section 4:</b>	1 sub-section
Number of Words in English Corpus:	2826 words
Number of Words in Chinese Corpus:	4182 characters
Number of Concordances:	163 pairs
Number of Non-duplicated Pairs:	72 pairs

**Table 4.1 A Summary of The Bilingual Corpus and Concordance**

For the full list of the 72 identified pairs, please refer to the Appendix I at the end of this paper.

## 4.2 Primary Analysis of Data

As discussed and identified in Chapter 2 and 3, there are three factors affecting the

interpretation of voice: i) the internal direction of action within the main verb; ii) the explicit indication and amendment of the direction of action by voice markers; and iii) the reference to the syntactic pivot which has concord with the main verb. This session is mainly focused on the investigation of ii) and iii) by discussing the following topics:

#### 4.2.1 Syntactic Location of the Past Participles and the Chinese Counterparts

#### 4.2.2 The Role of Markers in Voice

#### 4.2.3 Examples of Particular Markers

#### 4.2.4 Passive Markers in General

#### 4.2.5 Active Markers in General

### **4.2.1 Syntactic Location of the Past Participles and the Chinese Counterparts**

The 163 *past-participles* identified in the English version are located in different parts of the sentences and clauses. It is assumed that the part of speech in the English version may have a significant effect on the corresponding expressions in the Chinese equivalent. Therefore, it is crucial to record the syntactic location of these *past-participles* before analyzing the pattern of voice in both languages.

Among the 163 *past-participles* in the English version, 80 (49.08%) are found in *past-participle* phrase or *bare-passives*, 38 (23.31%) in verb phrase at clause or complement level, 33 (20.25%) in adjectives, with the remaining 12 (8%) in verb only *bare-passive* phrases, gerund phrases and double passives (immediately after the first *bare-passives* in these cases).

In the Chinese language, there is no morphological modification to mark the passive main verb, so the voice can not be determined without other references such as voice markers and syntactic pivots. In fact, the syntactic location of these expressions may be the primary source of syntactic pivots. Out of the 163 equivalent expressions in the Chinese version, 86 (52.76%) are located in adjectival phrases which are explicitly marked by the

adjectival functional word *de* (的), 42 (25.77%) in verb phrases at clause or complement level, 26 (15.95%) are in adjective/noun complex not separated by the functional word *de* (的), the remaining 9 (5.52%) in noun, verb only phrases and modal verb.

The distribution of syntactic locations in both languages is shown below.

Syntactic Location	ENG	RANK	%	CHI	RANK	%
Adjective	33	3rd	20.25%	86	1st	52.76%
Bare Passive	80	1st	49.08%			
Verb Only	7	4th	4.29%	3		1.84%
Verb Phrase	38	2nd	23.31%	42	2nd	25.77%
Gerund	3		1.84%			
Double Passive (Bare)	2		1.23%			
Adjective/Noun Complex				26	3rd	15.95%
Modal				1		0.61%
Noun				5	4th	3.07%
Total	163			163		

**Table 4.2.1A Syntactic Locations of English Past-participles and the Chinese Counterparts**

	Primary Pivot					No Pivot	
	Adjective	Adj/Noun	Bare	Gerund	Verb Phrase	Verb only	Noun
English	33		80+2	3	38	7	
Chinese	86	26			42+1	3	5

**Table 4.2.1B Distributions of Concerned Structures in Terms of Linear Alignment**

By visualizing the linear alignment of the concerned structures, it could be argued that the English language allows more constructions on the left of the syntactic pivot than the Chinese language. The texts in the statues are highly condensed text type involving the most complicated sentence structure of a language. In English, the *bare-passive*, functioning like a truncated relative clause, is one of the constructions to serve this purpose. However, the Chinese language does not have this type of left dislocated syntactic

structures (*bare-passives* and relative clause) and *bare-passives* can only be expressed in right dislocated adjectival phrase or recovered as verb phrase in clause or complement level. The former measure weakens the bound between the main verb and the syntactic pivot (noun phrase), while the latter amplifies the verb phrase syntax. The analysis of syntactic location can go further by establishing the correlations between the identified syntactic possibilities. However, it is not the purpose of this paper to study syntactic location, even though it plays a role in the transference of voice. It should also be noted that both voices are generally available in these positions and that is the reason why the relations between syntactic positions and voice are not discussed here.

#### 4.2.2 The Role of Markers in Voice

Since English passive and related constructions are first identified from the corpus through the morphological modification of *past-participle*, the voice of all concerned expressions in English must carry passive interpretation. Among the 163 *past-participles*, 42 (25.77%) are marked by the auxiliary verb *be*, while the rest 121 (74.23%) are unmarked. The unmarked passives are made up of 95 *bare-passives* (58.28%) and 26 *adjectives* (15.95%). *Bare-passives* (unmarked) are the majority of passive *past-participles* in the corpus, followed by *be-passives* (marked) and *past-participle* adjectives (unmarked). “Unmarked” here means that the concerned constructions are not marked by auxiliary verbs for the direction of action, but all the expressions are still marked by morphological changes, the *past-participle*. *Get-passives* are not found in the legal corpus, mainly because “get-passive is avoided in the formal style” (Quirk et al, 1985: 161). *Bare-passives* vary greatly in form, from a truncated clause-like structure (without surface subject and auxiliary verb) to merely a past-participle verb phrase, but most *bare-passives* are usually identified with a pivot noun phrase regardless of the variation. The reduced *bare-passives*, which contain only the past-participles attached to a pivot noun phrase, are similar to



*past-participle adjectives*, contrasting only by the front and rear position to the pivot noun phrase. (Syntactic positions are discussed in session 4.2.1 of this chapter). The summary of the use of markers are shown in the following table. (“Passive” refers to full passive verb phrase on the clause or complement level; “\*Passive” refers to passives only identified by the surface form of *past-participle*.)

Type (English)	All	Passive	*Passive	Marker	RANK	%
<i>be</i>	42	37	5	Y	2nd	25.77%
<i>bare</i> (unmarked)	95		95	N	1st	58.28%
<i>adj</i> (unmarked)	26		26	N	3rd	15.95%
Total	163	37	126			

Table 4.2.2A Markers and Voice in Concerned English Structures (*Past-Participles*)

The past-participles with passive interpretation are matched by constructions with different interpretation of voice: i) passive, ii) active, iii) both ways and iv) no voice. It should not assume that all passives in English must be matched by passives in Chinese, as voice or the two-way interpretation of the direction of action may vary from a language to another. In terms of markers, Chinese equivalent expressions with markers (marked direction of action) account for 27.61% (45) of the concerned constructions, equivalent expressions without markers for 67.48% (110), and equivalent expressions do not contain any main verbs (no voice) for 4.91% (8). In terms of voice, 79 (48.47%) corresponding expressions are active; 74 (45.40%) are passive; 2 (1.23%) can be interpreted both ways; and 8 (4.91%) are without voice because there are no verbs.

Type (Chinese)	Passive	Active	Both Way	No Voice	Total	%
Marker	14	31			45	27.61%
Unmarked	65	43	2		110	67.48%
No Main Verb				8	8	4.91%
Total	79	74	2	8	163	
%	48.47%	45.40%	1.23%	4.91%		

Table 4.2.2B Markers and Voice in Concerned Chinese Structures

The voice markers identified in the corresponding Chinese structures can be divided

according to voice: i) active voice markers, including *suǒ* (所), *yǒu* (有), *yóu* (由), *shǐ* (使), *shì...de* (是...的), *méi yǒu...de* (沒有...的) and *jù yǒu* (具有); ii) passive voice markers, including *yǐ* (已), *jīng* (經), *huò* (獲), *bèi* (被), *shòu...suǒ* (受...所) and *yòng* (用). These function or content words are recorded based on the fact that they do not represent the meaning within the English main verb but play a role in clarifying the direction of action. Some of these markers even involve in the modification of semantic meanings in the Chinese equivalents at verb phrase or even clausal level.

The following table shows the frequency and percentage of these voice markers in the corresponding Chinese constructions:

Passive Marker	QTY	% (Passive Marker)	% (Passive)	Active Marker	QTY	% (Active Marker)	% (Active)
獲	5	35.71%	6.33%	所	13	41.94%	17.57%
經	4	28.57%	5.06%	有	12	38.71%	16.22%
已	2	14.29%	2.53%	由	2	6.45%	2.70%
被	1	7.14%	1.27%	沒有...的	1	3.23%	1.35%
受...所	1	7.14%	1.27%	使	1	3.23%	1.35%
用	1	7.14%	1.27%	具有	1	3.23%	1.35%
/	/	/	/	是...的	1	3.23%	1.35%
Total	14	100.00%	17.72%	Total	31	100.00%	41.89%
	79	(all passives)			74	(all actives)	

Table 4.2.2C Frequency and Percentage of Markers in Concerned Chinese Structures

By comparing the summaries of English and Chinese voice markers, a similar percentage of the use of voice markers is recorded, 25.77% in English and 27.61% in Chinese, but only 13 pairs out of 42 in English and 45 in Chinese are from the same entries and it does not mean that these 13 pairs are marked with the same voice. 6 pairs out of 13 are marked with passive voice in both English and Chinese. Obviously, marked passives in English and Chinese are not equivalents in most of the entries in the concordance. In other words, English passives can be transferred to active or passive Chinese constructions,

marked or unmarked.

### 4.2.3 Examples of Particular Markers

It should also be noted that 13 different voice markers is found in the Chinese concordance, while only be-passives can be found in the English concordance. Even though a large variety of voice markers are located here, some of them are quite controversial in terms of their function as voice markers, such as the passive marker *yòng* (用) and the active markers *suǒ* (所) and *yǒu* (有).

*Yòng* (用) “to use” is not conventionally regarded as a passive marker because it indicates an outward direction of action (active) rather than an inward one, and *yòng* (用) “to use” itself contains additional meaning and functions like unmarked passives, as in the following examples:

#### Item 45, Entry 18

documents... are scanned by a scanner

...文件用扫描器扫描

文件 用 扫描器 扫描

wén jiàn / yòng / sǎo miáo qì / sǎo miáo

document / use / scanner / (to) scan

From the above example, *yòng* (用) “to use” is used to introduce the instrumental actor and this content word can not exist without such an instrumental actor.

*Suǒ* (所) is a complicated marker used to shift the focus to the object like a relative clause in English, but it must come after the agent role or actor. In this sense, *suǒ* (所) carries double voice interpretation depends on whether the focus is put on the agent role or the patient role. According to the Chinese Dictionary *Zhong Bian Guo Yu Ci Dian Xiu Ding*

*Ben* (重編國語辭典修訂本) published by the National Languages Committee (1994) of Taiwan, *suǒ* (所) refers to something being acted upon by the agent it follows and the action is specified in the verb. In modern Chinese, the *suǒ* (所) with this function is always followed by the adjective marker *de* (的) and the patient noun phrase. For the purpose of this paper, the agent role followed by *suǒ* (所) but not the patient role referred to by it is considered as the syntactic role, so *suǒ* (所) is interpreted as active but not passive voice.

#### Item 10, Entry 4

power given under...
...所給予的權力

所 給予 的 權力

*suǒ / gěi yǔ / de / quán lì*

*suǒ / give / de (adj.) / power*

*Yǒu* (有) “to have” always involves a change of meaning, because both the action and the voice come from the verb *yǒu* (有) but not the activity indicated by the main verb in English. The following example is a double passive constructions in English, but the first passive *is entitled to* becomes “have the right to” in Chinese. The Chinese version is explaining and simplifying the meaning in English rather than creating a direct equivalent *huò shòu quán* (獲授權) “being entitled”.

#### Item 39, Entry 15

...is entitled to be sent
有權獲送交...的人

有權 獲 送交 ... 的 人

*yǒu quán / huò / sòng jiāo / ... / de / rén*

have right / (pass marker) / send / ... / de / people

#### 4.2.4 Passive Markers in General

The passive markers identified in Chinese help us to broaden the scope of indicating voice through additional markings. However, not all the passive markers are the direct substitution of the *bèi-passives* (被), since some of them are bound by different constraints. These markers can be further categorized by whether they can accept the agent phrase.

##### Type 1: With or without Agent Phrase

This category includes *jīng* (經), *huò* (獲) and *bèi* (被) which can form the so-called “long passives” (with agent phrase) and “short passives” (without agent phrase) and is usually considered as the proper passive markers. The syntactic alignment of these passives follows the same formula: Patient + Passive Marker + Agent (optional) + Verb (PMAV).

##### Type 2: With Agent Phrase Only

This category includes *shòu...suǒ* (受...所) in the concordance. This complex construction requires the presence of agent phrase between the two markers. The first marker *shòu* (受) “to receive” is itself a passive marker with both “long passive” and “short passive” features, while the second marker *suǒ* (所) is identified as an active marker with relative clause function in 4.2.3. *Shòu...suǒ* (受...所) resembles the *wéi...suǒ* (為...所) construction in classical Chinese which can be used for both “long passive” and “short passive” functions.

##### Type 3: Without Agent Phrase Only

*Yòng* (用) “to use” is not a typical passive marker, and it is used only to introduce an instrumental agent phrase. Moreover, *yòng* (用) as a content word has concord with the syntactic pivot. In the example in 4.2.3, *yòng* (用) function as a serial verb indicating an extra activity “to use” not presented in the English rendering. The transitive relations

between *yòng* (用) and the patient subject suggest that it is also an unmarked passive.

Therefore, *yòng* (用) should be considered as a formal match but not a functional match with other passive markers.

In Chinese, all passive markers are restricted by their connotation, such as internal meaning and positive-negative interpretation. It is not surprising result that *huò* (獲) “to receive” with positive connotation has the highest usage among all the passive markers and the more well known contender *bèi* (被) has only been used once in the concordance. However, it should be noted that *jīng* (經) which is not commonly identified as a passive marker is also used in the legal genre in Hong Kong. This might suggest that the scope of passive markers is probably larger than the field workers have identified and the lack of neutral passive markers in Chinese require people to explore different possibilities in matching possible passive markers with the main verb.

#### 4.2.5 Active Markers in General

The active markers identified in the concordance includes *suǒ* (所), *yǒu* (有), *yóu* (由), *shǐ* (使), *shì...de* (是...的), *méi yǒu...de* (沒有...的) and *jù yǒu* (具有). Other than *suǒ* (所), *yóu* (由) and *shǐ* (使), the rest contains content words which has concord with the syntactic pivot, which is the agent in the case of active. The content word markers functioning as a main verb, by and large, have changed the meaning and structure from the English counterpart. The reason why those constructions are identified as active is because these content words have overtaken the main verb in English for the activity concerned.

On the contrary, *suǒ* (所), *yóu* (由) and *shǐ* (使) are function words indicating the direction of action in an explicit way, without altering the underlying activity expressed in English. However, the so-called active markers do not follow a same set of rule or formula

like the mainstream of passive markers; neither do they perform the same function in the constructions. For example, *suǒ* (所) (similar to relative clause function in English) and *shǐ* (使) “to cause” are located immediately after the agent, while *yóu* (由) “from or by” is followed by the agent. The active voice of these function words is probably a side effect rather than the major function.

Therefore, it could be argued that the active markers are not the appropriate approach to study the equivalent expression between English passive voice and Chinese counterparts. As a general conclusion to the discussion of markers, statistics in both languages shows that markers, such as auxiliary or function words or even content words, are not obligatory in indicating voice, so there must be other ways to express the direction of action.

#### **4.2.6 Syntactic Pivot as the Secondary Reference of Voice**

Unlike English, Chinese does not have morphological marking on the main verb, such as *past-participle*, to indicate voice directly. However, among the Chinese passive rendering corresponding to the passive constructions in English, only 17.72% is marked by a passive marker and the rest (82.28%) is left unmarked and still carry the interpretation of passiveness. This indicates that the linear sequence and the syntactic pivots may play a more important role in determining voice in Chinese.

In English, *bare-passives* and *past-participle* adjectives are only marked by morphological changes, but both still refer to the patient noun phrase as syntactic pivots. In Chinese, however, without the morphological modification, the voice can only be indicated by passive marker or the syntactic pivots. It is true that the indication of voice at verb phrase level is always the primary reference of voice in Chinese, but determining the syntactic pivot is paramount to the interpretation of voice when the passive marker is absent.

Legal texts like the statutes in the bilingual corpus are undesirable text for the determination of syntactic pivot due to its complex sentence structure. In most of the cases, the activity verbs are not found in a verb phrase at the usual clausal and complement level, but embedded in the adjectival phrases in response to the *bare-passives* in English. In the Chinese concordance, the adjective and noun phrases account for 71.78% or 117 out of 163 entries. The analysis could not be done without finding a solution to interpret these undesirable complex sentence structures.

As discussed in 3.3.3, the interpretation of voice in these kinds of situation will depend on the relations between the syntactic pivot and the activity verb. The problem in most cases can then be resolved by referring to the activity verb in the adjectival phrase and the noun phrase. If the noun phrase is the patient of the activity, the adjectival construction is interpreted as passive. If the noun phrase is the agent of the activity, the adjectival construction is interpreted as active.

However, there are situations that more than one syntactic pivot is found. It is largely due to the fact adjectival phrase in Chinese function rather like the English past-participle phrase in bare-passives, but in a reverse way. While the noun phrase at the end is always the referent of the adjectival phrase, there could be other syntactic roles appear in the “subject” position in front of the embedded verb phrase, such as actor, instrumental and locative. This feature also exists in the sentence and clause level syntax of Chinese. The “subject” position noun phrase in the adjectival phrase competes with the final noun phrase as the syntactic pivot for the embedded verb phrase. If there is a passive marker or the “subject” agent can perform the activity, the interpretation of construction can be turned into active.

In order to illustrate the ambiguity in Chinese, the following examples are given.

#### **Scenario 1: Adjectival Phrase with Agent “Subject”**

Item 31, Entry 9



"incorporation form" (法團成立表格) has the meaning assigned to it by section 14A(1);

“法團成立表格”(incorporation form) 具有第 14A(1)條給予該詞的涵義；

第 14A(1)條 給予 該詞 的 涵義

dì 14A(1) tiáo / gěi yǔ / gāi cí / de / hán yì

section 14A / give / this term / de / meaning

the meaning assigned to it by section 14A(1)

**Comment:** In this case, the activity “assign” has a more active interpretation in Chinese, because “the section 14A(a)” can perform the action as the instrumental actor.

### Scenario 2: Adjectival Phrase without Agent “Subject”

Item 107, Entry 55

a company incorporated outside Hong Kong

在香港以外成立為法團的公司

在香港以外 成立 為 法團 的 公司

zài xiāng gǎng yǐ wài / chéng lì / wéi / fǎ tuán / de / gōng sī

outside Hong Kong / establish / as / incorporation / de / company

a company incorporated outside Hong Kong

**Comment:** In this case, the activity “incorporate” has a passive meaning in Chinese, because “outside Hong Kong” can not perform the action and this left the verb identified with the noun phrase “company”.

### Scenario 3: Adjectival Phrase with Passive Marker

Item 67, Entry 30

the Official Receiver appointed under

根據...獲委任的破產管理署署長

根據... / 獲 / 委任 / 的 / 破產管理署署長

gēn jù ... / huò / wěi rèn / de / pò chǎn guǎn lǐ shǔ shǔ cháng

according to... / (passive marker) / appoint / de / Official Receiver

the Official Receiver appointed under

**Comment:** In this case, the activity “appoint” has a passive meaning in Chinese, because the passive marker *huò* (獲) has indicated the direction of action explicitly.

The primary analysis echoes with the literature review that passive voice does not only work at the verb phrase level, but also at the sentence level through the examination of syntactic pivot and the main verb. In the transference of voice, fidelity is about retaining all the elements but not reproducing the voice, hence a certain level of creativity in information packing is allowed by the translators and law drafters. In terms of the semantic roles alignment, the bilingual concordance open up a new area for the more complex structures used to convey voice meaning in Chinese.

### 4.3 Secondary Analysis of Data

The secondary analysis tries to cover some other issues identified in the research. This session is divided into the following parts:

4.3.1 Direction of Action Determined by the Internal Meaning of Main Verb

4.3.2 Adversity, Dynamic-Static Interpretation and Transitivity

#### 4.3.1 Direction of Action Determined by the Internal Meaning of Main Verb

At the beginning of 4.2, it is argued that verbs have their own direction of meaning. Therefore, the change in direction of action may occur within the choice of verb from one language to another. A few examples of this type are spotted in the bilingual concordance.

Item 7, Entry 4

contained in
附於...(的)

In the English version, it is the patient to be “contained in” another object, conveying a passive meaning. However, the chosen verb in Chinese *fù yú* (附於) “attach to” interpret

the same idea from a different perspective, resulting in an active rendering.

Item 92, Entry 45

the directors or... of the company are accustomed to act

該公司董事或...慣常按照...行事

In the English version, “are accustomed to” is a passive rendering with the implication that the company accepts rather than initiates the conventional practice, but the equivalent in Chinese *guàn cháng* (慣常) “to accustom to” is not accepted in passive form, even though the difference in meaning between active and passive is minimal.

From the above two examples, it could be argued that the transference of voice does not only occur at the sentence-level and verb-phrase level, but also right inside the choice of main verb which describes the activity and its direction. In most of the syntactic studies, the choice of main verb factor is largely ignored because the choice of verbs is already determined in the selected examples. Nevertheless, translation and bilingual drafting have the freedom to determine this key variable, the main verb. For example, “to be given” in English can always be rewritten as “to receive” in English and in other languages. In fact, since not every activity has the two directions available in different languages, the voice can be restricted by the verb available in the particular language. For the same reason, the same verb with same meaning can also have different default direction of action in different languages. It is pointed out in this paper that the choice of main verb is always the key factor affecting the transference of grammatical voice.

#### 4.3.2 Adversity, Dynamic-Static Interpretation and Transitivity

The sample size of this research is far too small to draw a conclusion about the relations of adversity, dynamic-static interpretation and transitivity to the use of passive

markers in Chinese, because only 14 (17.72%) Chinese passive constructions in the corpus are marked by passive markers, and neither do these factors show a significant impact on the choice of voice. The size of this research is a limitation to the further analysis that could be made to this study.

## Chapter 5 Conclusion

This chapter attempts to answer the two research questions based on the findings of this study:

- 1) What are the key factors affecting the interpretation of grammatical voice in English and Chinese?
- 2) To what extent is passive voice transferable from the English version to the Chinese version of the statute law?

In terms of grammatical voice interpretation, the data analysis suggests that English has a more stable and clear voice interpretation due to the morphological modification (*past-participle*) on the main verb, and the passive voice in English is largely based on the syntactic form (passive form) rather than semantic meaning (passive sense). English can convey passive voice explicitly with or without the auxiliary verbs (passive markers). The ambiguity in English passive mainly comes from the stative and dynamic interpretation related to adjectival and verbal rendering, but such an ambiguity does not cause much problem in the analysis of the bilingual corpus. The data also suggests that Chinese has a more ambiguous interpretation of voice because passiveness is not marked on the main verbs. Moreover, the marked passives only account for a small proportion of the passive constructions. Without strict morphological modifications and obligatory passive markers, the passive sense is largely conveyed through the relations between the subject and the main verb, a feature of semantic passives. Syntactic pivot rather than verb-phrase level marking serves as the fundamental criterion of voice interpretation in the Chinese language. Passive voice is identified only through testing whether the subject can perform the activity conveyed in the main verb. However, this method is problematic because most passive constructions in the bilingual corpus are not at the clausal level. When the notional passives are embedded into adjectival phrase which is a corresponding structure to the

English relative clause and past-participle phrase, the mechanism of passive sense among semantic roles is further weakened. It is found that the absolute grammatical voice rendering in English can be ambiguous in the Chinese equivalent expressions. This supports the argument that grammatical voice does not have the same importance at all languages.

In terms of the transferability of English passive voice to the Chinese language, it should be noted that voice is a relative direction of action depending on the verb chosen in another language. As semantic roles determine the grammatical voice in Chinese, the main verbs define the semantic roles taken by the involved parties. In other words, the choice of verb always has the most significant impact on the possible grammatical voice which is registered through the semantic role taking the syntactic pivot position of the concerned constructions. As for translation, all the lexical elements are usually maintained during the course of linguistic transference, but grammatical voice, in a sense, is the interactive relationships between the agent, the patient and the activity. Therefore, grammatical voice can be different in the source text and the target text or between two equivalent texts in this study. However, the choice of grammatical voice is restricted by many other factors, such as the internal direction of action with a verb, the acceptance of passive markers and so on. The transference of grammatical voice should observe the language norm of target language, rather than seeking for the direct equivalence in form and grammatical voice.

In the literature review, a huge gap in terms of functional constraints between the *be-passives* in English and *bei-passives* in Chinese is identified. It is argued by many field workers that *bei-passives* should be regarded as an adversity marker rather than a passive marker. However, according to the examples provided by Chao (1968), *bei-passives* is used to clarify ambiguity in semantic passives or passive sense. When the patient subject role can perform the action of the main verb, a passive marker is required to indicate that the syntactic subject is not the agent of the activity. In this sense, the use of *bei-passives* as a neutral passive marker is very limited and avoided in most cases.

As from the data analysis, the concordance suggests that the Chinese language can accept a wider range of agent roles than the English language, including instrumentals and locative in some situations depending on the context. As the acceptance of semantic roles are crucial to the interpretation of voice, this flexibility may allow Chinese to turn more English passive constructions into active voice when those third party non-agent roles can also be accepted as the performer of the activity.

To conclude, grammatical voice remains an area reserved for a certain level of creativity of the translators or text drafters, even for the highly restrictive text type like the statute law. This notion of creativity does not mean that translators or text drafters can change the voice according to their own likings, but to observe the language norm of the target language rather than transferring the syntactic structure and alignment directly. This echoes with “the creativity in legal translation” proposed by Susan Šarčević (1997).

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## Appendix I: Verb Pairs in the Concordance

<u>Verb Pairs</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>Verb Pairs</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>Verb Pairs</u>	<u>QTY</u>
accustomed to / 慣常	1	entitled / 有權	1	prepared / 擬備	1
aforesaid / 前述	1	entitled / 有權利	1	prescribed / 訂明	5
altered / 修改	4	expressed / 明訂	1	printed / 印刷、印製	1
annexed to / 內的	1	first-mentioned / 首述	5	printed / 印製	1
appointed / 委任	3	formed / 組成	2	produced / 製造	1
assigned to / 給予	19	framed / 擬定	2	provided / 規定	2
authorized / 認可	2	given / 提供	1	published / 刊登	1
calculated to / 旨在	3	given / 給予	1	read / 理解	1
called / 職稱	1	held / 持有	9	read as / 解釋為	1
cited / 引稱	1	implied / 隱含	1	recognized / 認可	9
concerned / 有關	4	incorporated / 成立為法團	3	recorded / 記錄	1
concerned / 關涉	2	incorporated / 具有法團地位	1	referred to / 提述	2
conferred / 授予	1	issued / 發出	3	registered / 註冊	2
considered to be / 視作	1	issued / 發行	1	reproduced / 重現	1
construed / 解釋	3	last-mentioned / 前述	1	required / 須	1
contained in / 附於	1	limited / 有限	2	required to / 規定	1
controlled / 控制	1	limited / *限	1	retrieved / 檢索	1
converted / 轉化	1	listed / 上市	6	scanned / 掃描	1
declared / 宣布	1	made / 作出	2	sent / 送交	2
deemed to / 當作	3	made / 訂立	1	specified / 指明	12
deemed to be / 當作	3	made / 製備	1	stored / 儲存	1
defined / 界定	1	mentioned / 提及	1	treated as / 視為	3
disregarded / 不予理會	1	mentioned in / 所述	2	used / 使用	1
entered into / *的	1	nominated / 提名	1	written / 書面	1

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Verb Pairs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>QTY</b>
1st	assigned to / 給予	11.66%	19
2nd	specified / 指明	7.36%	12
3rd	held / 持有	5.52%	9
3rd	recognized / 認可	5.52%	9
4th	listed / 上市	3.68%	6
5th	first-mentioned / 首述	3.07%	5
5th	prescribed / 訂明	3.07%	5

## Appendix II: The Bilingual Corpus

### The Hong Kong Ordinances

#### Chapter 32: The Companies Ordinance, Section 1-4(1)

Entry	Section	Statute (Chapter 32)
1	1	This Ordinance may <b>be cited</b> as the Companies Ordinance.
1	1	本條例可 <b>引稱</b> 為《公司條例》。
2	2 (1)	"accounts" (帳目) includes a company's group accounts, whether <b>prepared</b> in the form of accounts or not;
2	2 (1)	帳目”(accounts) 包括不論是否以帳目形式 <b>擬備</b> 的公司集團帳目；
3	2 (1)	"annual return" (周年申報表) means the return <b>required to be made</b> under section 107;
3	2 (1)	“周年申報表”(annual return) 指根據第 107 條 <b>所規定須製備</b> 的申報表；
4	2 (1)	"articles" (章程細則) means the articles of association of a company, as originally <b>framed</b> or as <b>altered</b> by special resolution, including, so far as they apply to the company, the regulations <b>contained</b> in Table A in the First Schedule <b>annexed</b> to the Companies Ordinance 1865 (1 of 1865), or in that table as <b>altered</b> in pursuance of powers <b>given</b> under that Ordinance, or in Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance 1911 (58 of 1911), or in that table as <b>altered</b> in pursuance of section 117 of the last <b>mentioned</b> Ordinance, or in Table A in the First Schedule to this Ordinance;
4	2 (1)	章程細則”(articles) 指一間公司原來 <b>擬定</b> 或經特別決議 <b>修改</b> 的組織章程細則，又在適用於該公司的範圍內，包括載於以下各表的規例，即 <b>附於</b> 《1865 年公司條例》*(1865 年第 1 號)附表 1 內的 A 表或依據該條例 <b>所給予</b> 的權力而 <b>經修改</b> 的該 A 表的規例，或《1911 年公司條例》+(1911 年第 58 號)附表 1 內的 A 表的規例，或依據最後 <b>提及</b> 的條例第 117 條而 <b>經修改</b> 的該 A 表或本條例附表 1 內的 A 表的規例；
5	2 (1)	" <b>authorized</b> financial institution" (認可財務機構) means an <b>authorized</b> institution within the meaning of section 2 of the Banking Ordinance (Cap 155);
5	2 (1)	“ <b>認可</b> 財務機構”(authorized financial institution) 指《銀行業條例》(第 155 章)第 2 條 <b>所指</b> 的 <b>認可</b> 機構；
6	2 (1)	"certificate of solvency" (有償債能力證明書) means a certificate <b>issued</b> under section 233;
6	2 (1)	“有償債能力證明書”(certificate of solvency) 指根據第 233 條 <b>發出</b> 的證明書；

7	2 (1)	<p>"Commission" (監察委員會) means-</p> <p>(a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), the Securities and Futures Commission referred to in section 3(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571);</p> <p>(b) where any relevant transfer order made under section 25 of that Ordinance is in force, the recognized exchange company concerned or both the Securities and Futures Commission and the recognized exchange company concerned, in accordance with the provisions of that order; or</p> <p>(c) where any relevant transfer order made under section 68 of that Ordinance is in force, the recognized exchange controller concerned or both the Securities and Futures Commission and the recognized exchange controller concerned, in accordance with the provisions of that order;</p>
7	2 (1)	<p>“監察委員會”(Commission)—</p> <p>(a) 除(b)及(c)段另有規定外，指《證券及期貨條例》(第 571 章)第 3(1)條提述的證券及期貨事務監察委員會；</p> <p>(b) 在任何根據該條例第 25 條作出的有關轉移令的有效期內，按照該命令的條文而指有關的認可交易所，或同時指證券及期貨事務監察委員會及有關的認可交易所；或</p> <p>(c) 在任何根據該條例第 68 條作出的有關轉移令的有效期內，按照該命令的條文而指有關的認可控制人，或同時指證券及期貨事務監察委員會及有關的認可控制人；</p>
8	2 (1)	"company" (公司) means a company formed and registered under this Ordinance or an existing company;
8	2 (1)	“公司”(company) 指根據本條例組成及註冊的公司或指現有公司；
9	2 (1)	"company limited by guarantee" (擔保有限公司) and "company limited by shares" (股份有限公司) have the meanings assigned to them respectively by section 4(2);
9	2 (1)	“擔保有限公司”(company limited by guarantee) 及“股份有限公司”(company limited by shares) 具有第 4(2)條分別給予該兩詞的涵義；
10	2 (1)	"contributory" (分擔人) has the meaning assigned to it by section 171;
10	2 (1)	“分擔人”(contributory) 具有第 171 條給予該詞的涵義；
11	2 (1)	"creditors' voluntary winding up" (債權人自動清盤) has the meaning assigned to it by section 233(4);
11	2 (1)	“債權人自動清盤”(creditors' voluntary winding up) 具有第 233(4)條給予該詞的涵義；
12	2 (1)	"default fine" (失責罰款) has the meaning assigned to it by section 351(1A)(d);

12	2 (1)	"失責罰款"(default fine) 具有第 351(1A)(d)條給予該詞的涵義；
13	2 (1)	"director" (董事) includes any person occupying the position of director by whatever name called;
13	2 (1)	"董事"(director) 包括以任何職稱擔任董事職位的人；
14	2 (1)	"electronic record" (電子紀錄) has the meaning assigned to it by section 2(1) of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap 553);
14	2 (1)	"電子紀錄"(electronic record) 具有《電子交易條例》(第 553 章)第 2(1)條給予該詞的涵義；
15	2 (1)	"entitled person" (有權利的人), in relation to a listed company, means a person who under section 129G(1) as read with the proviso thereto is entitled to be sent copies of the documents mentioned in that section;
15	2 (1)	"有權利的人"(entitled person) 就上市公司而言，指在與第 129G(1)條的但書一併理解的該條下有權獲送交該條所述的文件的人；
16	2 (1)	"existing company" (現有公司) means a company formed and registered under the Companies Ordinance 1865 (1 of 1865), or the Companies Ordinance 1911 (58 of 1911);
16	2 (1)	"現有公司"(existing company) 指根據《1865 年公司條例》*(1865 年第 1 號)或《1911 年公司條例》+(1911 年第 58 號)組成及註冊的公司；
17	2 (1)	"group accounts" (集團帳目) has the meaning assigned to it by section 124(1);
17	2 (1)	"集團帳目"(group accounts) 具有第 124(1)條給予該詞的涵義；()
18	2 (1)	"imaging method" (影像處理方法) means a method by which documents in a legible form or in the form of microfilm are scanned by a scanner and the information recorded therein is converted into electronic images, which are then stored on electronic storage media capable of being retrieved and reproduced in a legible form;
18	2 (1)	"影像處理方法"(imaging method) 指藉以進行下述作業的方法：將可閱形式或微縮影片形式的文件用掃描器掃描，使其上記錄的資料轉化為電子影像，然後儲存在能以可閱形式檢索和重現的電子儲存媒介內；
19	2 (1)	"incorporation form" (法團成立表格) has the meaning assigned to it by section 14A(1);
19	2 (1)	"法團成立表格"(incorporation form) 具有第 14A(1)條給予該詞的涵義；
20	2 (1)	"issued generally" (公開發出), in relation to a prospectus, means issued to persons who are not existing members or debenture holders of the company;
20	2 (1)	"公開發出"(issued generally) 就招股章程而言，指發出予公司現有成員以外及債權證持有人以外的人；
21	2 (1)	"listed company" (上市公司) means a company which has any of its shares listed on a recognized stock market;
21	2 (1)	"上市公司"(listed company) 指一間公司而其任何股份是在認可證券市場上市的；

22	2 (1)	"manager" (經理), in relation to a company, means a person who, under the immediate authority of the board of directors, exercises managerial functions but does not include-  (a) a receiver or manager of the property of the company; or (b) a special manager of the estate or business of the company appointed under section 216;
22	2 (1)	“經理”(manager) 就一間公司而言，指在董事局的直接權限下行使管理職能的人，但不包括—  (a) 該公司的財產的接管人或經理人；或 (b) 根據第 216 條委任的該公司的產業或業務的特別經理人；
23	2 (1)	"members' voluntary winding up" (成員自動清盤) has the meaning assigned to it by section 233(4);
23	2 (1)	“成員自動清盤”(members' voluntary winding up) 具有第 233(4)條給予該詞的涵義；
24	2 (1)	"memorandum" (章程大綱) means the memorandum of association of a company, as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of any enactment;
24	2 (1)	“章程大綱”(memorandum) 指一間公司原來擬定或依據任何成文法則經修改的組織章程大綱；
25	2 (1)	"the minimum subscription" (最低認購額) has the meaning assigned to it by section 42(2);
25	2 (1)	“最低認購額”(the minimum subscription) 具有第 42(2)條給予該詞的涵義；
26	2 (1)	"non-Hong Kong company" (非香港公司) has the meaning assigned to it by section 332;
26	2 (1)	“非香港公司”(non-Hong Kong company) 具有第 332 條給予該詞的涵義；
27	2 (1)	"notice of intent" (意願通知書) means a notice of intent referred to in regulations made under section 359A(2);
27	2 (1)	“意願通知書”(notice of intent) 指根據第 359A(2)條訂立的規例提述的意願通知書；
28	2 (1)	"offer to sell" (售賣要約), in relation to any shares or debentures, includes-  (a) any act or omission or other thing calculated to invite offers to purchase the shares or debentures; (b) any reference to offer for sale;
28	2 (1)	“售賣要約”(offer to sell) 就任何股份或債權證而言，包括—  (a) 旨在邀請作出購買該等股份或債權證的要約的任何作為、不作為或其他事項；

		(b) 對發售要約的任何提述；
29	2 (1)	"officer who is in default" (失責高級人員) has the meaning assigned to it by section 351(2);
29	2 (1)	“失責高級人員”(officer who is in default) 具有第 351(2)條給予該詞的涵義；
30	2 (1)	"Official Receiver" (破產管理署署長) means the Official Receiver appointed under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Cap 6);
30	2 (1)	“破產管理署署長”(Official Receiver) 指根據《破產條例》(第 6 章)獲委任的破產管理署署長；
31	2 (1)	"place of business" (營業地點), in relation to a non-Hong Kong company, has the meaning assigned to it by section 341(1);
31	2 (1)	“營業地點”(place of business) 就非香港公司而言，具有第 341(1)條給予該詞的涵義；
32	2 (1)	"prescribed" (訂明) means as respects the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the winding-up of companies, prescribed by general rules, and as respects the other provisions of this Ordinance, prescribed by the Chief Executive in Council;
32	2 (1)	“訂明”(prescribed) 就本條例中關於公司清盤的條文而言，指由一般規則訂明；就本條例的其他條文而言，指由行政長官會同行政會議訂明；
33	2 (1)	"printed" (印刷、印製) means produced by ordinary letterpress or lithography or by such other process as the Registrar in his discretion may accept;
33	2 (1)	“印刷”、“印製”(printed) 指採用普通凸版印刷、平版印刷或處長酌情接納的其他工序而製造的；
34	2 (1)	"private company" (私人公司) has the meaning assigned to it by section 29;
34	2 (1)	“私人公司”(private company) 具有第 29 條給予該詞的涵義；
35	2 (1)	<p>"prospectus" (招股章程)-</p> <p>(a) subject to paragraph (b), means any prospectus, notice, circular, brochure, advertisement, or other document-</p> <p>(i) offering any shares in or debentures of a company (including a company incorporated outside Hong Kong, and whether or not it has established a place of business in Hong Kong) to the public for subscription or purchase for cash or other consideration; or</p> <p>(ii) calculated to invite offers by the public to subscribe for or purchase for cash or other consideration any shares in or debentures of a company (including a company incorporated outside Hong Kong, and whether or not it has established a place of business in Hong Kong);(b) does not include any prospectus, notice, circular, brochure, advertisement, or other document-</p>



		<p>(i) to the extent that it is a publication falling within section 38B(2); or</p> <p>(ii) to the extent that it contains or relates to an offer <b>specified</b> in Part 1 of the Seventeenth Schedule as <b>read</b> with the other Parts of that Schedule;</p>
35	2 (1)	<p>“招股章程”(prospectus)—</p> <p>(a) 除(b)段另有規定外，指任何具有以下性質的招股章程、公告、啟事、通知、通告、冊子、廣告或其他文件—</p> <p>(i) 向公眾作出要約，要約提供某公司(包括在香港以外<b>成立</b>為法團的公司而不論它已否在香港設立營業地點)的股份或債權證，供公眾以現金或其他代價認購或購買；或</p> <p>(ii) <b>旨在</b>邀請公眾作出要約，提出以現金或其他代價認購或購買某公司(包括在香港以外<b>成立</b>為法團的公司而不論它已否在香港設立營業地點)的股份或債權證；(b) 在招股章程、公告、啟事、通知、通告、冊子、廣告或其他文件—</p> <p>(i) 屬第 38B(2)條所指的刊登文件的範圍內；或</p> <p>(ii) 載有或關乎與附表 17 各部(第 1 部除外)一併<b>理解的</b>該附表第 1 部<b>指明</b>的要約的範圍內，不包括該招股章程、公告、啟事、通知、通告、冊子、廣告或文件；</p>
36	2 (1)	" <b>recognized</b> exchange company" (認可交易所) means a company <b>recognized</b> under section 19(2) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571) as an exchange company for operating a stock market;
36	2 (1)	“ <b>認可</b> 交易所”(recognized exchange company) 指根據《證券及期貨條例》(第 571 章)第 19(2)條 <b>獲認可</b> 為營辦證券市場的交易所公司的公司；
37	2 (1)	" <b>recognized</b> exchange controller" (認可控制人) has the same meaning as in section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571);
37	2 (1)	“ <b>認可</b> 控制人”(recognized exchange controller) 的涵義與《證券及期貨條例》(第 571 章)附表 1 第 1 部第 1 條中該詞的涵義相同；
38	2 (1)	" <b>recognized</b> stock market" (認可證券市場) has the same meaning as in section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571);
38	2 (1)	“ <b>認可</b> 證券市場”(recognized stock market) 的涵義與《證券及期貨條例》(第 571 章)

		附表 1 第 1 部第 1 條中該詞的涵義相同；
39	2 (1)	"record" (紀錄) includes not only a <b>written</b> record but any record conveying information or instructions by any other means whatsoever;
39	2 (1)	“紀錄”(record) 不僅包括 <b>書面</b> 紀錄，亦包括藉任何其他方法傳遞資料或指示的任何紀錄；
40	2 (1)	"Registrar" (處長) means the Registrar of Companies <b>appointed</b> under section 303;
40	2 (1)	“處長”(Registrar) 指根據第 303 條 <b>委任</b> 的公司註冊處處長；
41	2 (1)	"relevant financial documents" (有關財務文件), in relation to a <b>listed</b> company, means the documents <b>required</b> to be <b>sent</b> under section 129G(1) in respect of the company;
41	2 (1)	“有關財務文件”(relevant financial documents) 就 <b>上市公司</b> 而言，指須 <b>根據</b> 第 129G(1) 條就該公司 <b>送交</b> 的文件；
42	2 (1)	"reserve director" (備任董事) means a person <b>nominated</b> as a reserve director of a private company under section 153A(6);
42	2 (1)	“備任董事”(reserve director) 指根據第 153A(6)條 <b>獲提名</b> 為私人公司的備任董事的人；
43	2 (1)	"resolution for reducing share capital" (股本減少決議) has the meaning <b>assigned</b> to it by section 58(2);
43	2 (1)	“股本減少決議”(resolution for reducing share capital) 具有第 58(2)條 <b>給予</b> 該詞的涵義；
44	2 (1)	"a resolution for voluntary winding up" (自動清盤決議) has the meaning <b>assigned</b> to it by section 228(2);
44	2 (1)	“自動清盤決議”(a resolution for voluntary winding up) <b>具有</b> 第 228(2)條給予該詞的涵義；
45	2 (1)	"shadow director" (影子董事), in relation to a company, means a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors or a majority of the directors of the company are <b>accustomed</b> to act;
45	2 (1)	“影子董事”(shadow director) 就一間公司而言，如該公司董事或過半數董事 <b>慣常</b> 按照某人的指示或指令行事，指該人；
46	2 (1)	"share" (股、股份) means share in the share capital of a company, and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is <b>expressed</b> or <b>implied</b> ;
46	2 (1)	“股、股份”(share) 指公司股本內的股份，除在股額與股份之間有 <b>明訂</b> 或 <b>隱含</b> 的區別外，股份亦包括股額；
47	2 (1)	"share warrant" (認股權證) has the meaning <b>assigned</b> to it by section 73;
47	2 (1)	“認股權證”(share warrant) 具有第 73 條 <b>給予</b> 該詞的涵義；
48	2 (1)	" <b>specified</b> corporation" (指明法團) means a company or a non-Hong Kong company;
48	2 (1)	“ <b>指明</b> 法團”(specified corporation) 指公司或非香港公司；

49	2 (1)	"specified form" (指明格式), in relation to a particular provision of this Ordinance, means the appropriate form specified for the time being under section 2A, for the purposes of that provision; (Added 3 of 1997 s. 3)
49	2 (1)	“指明格式”(specified form) 就本條例的某項條文而言，指為該項條文而在當其時根據第 2A 條指明的適當格式； (由 1997 年第 3 號第 3 條增補)
50	2 (1)	"summary financial report" (財務摘要報告), in relation to a listed company, means a summary financial report of the company which complies with section 141CF(1);
50	2 (1)	“財務摘要報告”(summary financial report) 就上市公司而言，指符合第 141CF(1)條的該公司的財務摘要報告；
51	2 (1)	"the time of the opening of the subscription lists" (開立認購名單的時間) has the meaning assigned to it by section 44A(1); (Added 6 of 1984 s. 2)
51	2 (1)	“開立認購名單的時間”(the time of the opening of the subscription lists) 具有第 44A(1)條給予該詞的涵義；
52	2 (1)	"unlimited company" (無限公司) has the meaning assigned to it by section 4(2);
52	2 (1)	無限公司”(unlimited company) 具有第 4(2)條給予該詞的涵義；
53	2 (1)	"unlisted company" (非上市公司) means a company which does not have any of its shares listed on a recognized stock market.
53	2 (1)	“非上市公司”(unlisted company) 指一間公司而其任何股份均沒有在認可證券市場上市的；
54	2 (2)	A person shall not be considered to be a shadow director of a company by reason only that the directors or a majority of the directors of the company act on advice given by him in a professional capacity.
54	2 (2)	任何以專業身分提供意見的人，不得僅因公司董事或過半數董事按其意見行事而被視作該公司的影子董事。
55	2 (3)	References in this Ordinance to a body corporate or to a corporation shall be construed as not including a corporation sole but as including a company incorporated outside Hong Kong.
55	2 (3)	本條例中凡對法人團體或法團的提述，須解釋為不包括單一法團，但包括在香港以外成立為法團的公司。

56	2 (4)	<p>(4) For the purposes of this Ordinance, a company shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (6), be deemed to be a subsidiary of another company, if-</p> <p>(a) that other company-</p> <p>(i) controls the composition of the board of directors of the first-mentioned company; or</p> <p>(ii) controls more than half of the voting power of the first-mentioned company; or</p> <p>(iii) holds more than half of the issued share capital of the first-mentioned company (excluding any part of it which carries no right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution of either profits or capital); or (b) the first-mentioned company is a subsidiary of any company which is that other company's subsidiary.</p>
56	2 (4)	<p>就本條例而言，在不抵觸第(6)款的條文下，一間公司須當作為另一間公司的附屬公司，如一</p> <p>(a) 該另一間公司—</p> <p>(i) 控制首述的公司董事局的組成；或</p> <p>(ii) 控制首述的公司過半數的表決權；或</p> <p>(iii) 持有首述的公司的過半數已發行股本(所持股本中，如部分在分派利潤或資本時無權分享超過某一指明數額之數，則該部分不計算在該股本內)；或(b) 首述的公司是一間公司的附屬公司，而該間公司是上述另一間公司的附屬公司。</p>
57	2 (5)	<p>For the purposes of subsection (4), the composition of a company's board of directors shall be deemed to be controlled by another company if that other company by the exercise of some power exercisable by it, without the consent of any other person, can appoint or remove all or a majority of the directors, and, for the purposes of this provision, that other company shall be deemed to have power to make such an appointment if-</p> <p>(Amended 12 of 2005 s. 2)</p> <p>(a) a person cannot be appointed as a director without the exercise in his favour by that other company of such a power; or</p> <p>(b) a person's appointment as a director follows necessarily from his being a director or other officer of that other company.</p>

57	2 (5)	<p>就第(4)款而言，一間公司如在無需他人同意下，可藉行使若干可由其行使的權力，委任另一間公司的全數或過半數的董事或將其免任，則該另一間公司的董事局的組合，<b>須當作受該公司所控制</b>，而就本條文而言，在以下情況，該公司<b>須當作</b>有作出上述委任的權力 — (由 2005 年第 12 號第 2 條修訂)</p> <p>(a) 如任何人在該公司沒有行使該項權力予以支持下即不能<b>獲委任為董事</b>；或</p> <p>(b) 如任何人獲委任為董事是該人身為該公司的董事或其他高級人員的必然結果。 (由 1974 年第 80 號第 2 條增補)</p>
58	2 (6)	<p>In determining whether one company is a subsidiary of another company-</p> <p>(a) any shares <b>held</b> or power exercisable by that other company in a fiduciary capacity <b>shall be treated as</b> not <b>held</b> or exercisable by it;</p> <p>(b) subject to paragraphs (c) and (d), any shares <b>held</b> or power exercisable-</p> <p>(i) by any person as a nominee for that other company (except where that other company <b>is concerned</b> only in a fiduciary capacity); or</p> <p>(ii) by, or by a nominee for, a subsidiary of that other company, not being a subsidiary which <b>is concerned</b> only in a fiduciary capacity, <b>shall be treated as held</b> or exercisable by that other company;</p> <p>(c) any shares <b>held</b> or power exercisable by any person by virtue of the provisions of any debentures of the <b>first-mentioned</b> company or of a trust deed for securing any issue of such debentures <b>shall be disregarded</b>; and</p> <p>(d) any shares <b>held</b> or power exercisable by, or by a nominee for, that other company or its subsidiary (not <b>being held</b> or exercisable as <b>mentioned</b> in paragraph (c) <b>shall be treated as</b> not <b>held</b> or exercisable by that other company if the ordinary business of that other company or its subsidiary, as the case may be, includes the lending of money and the shares are <b>held</b> or power is exercisable as <b>aforsaid</b> by way of security only for the purposes of a transaction <b>entered</b> into in the ordinary course of that business.</p>
58	2 (6)	<p>在決定一間公司是否另一間公司的附屬公司時—</p> <p>(a) 任何該另一間公司以受信人身分<b>所持有的</b>股份或可由其行使的權力，<b>須視為</b>並非該另一間公司<b>所持有的</b>股份或可行使的權力；</p> <p>(b) 除(c)及(d)段另有規定外—</p> <p>(i) 任何人作為該另一間公司的代名人<b>而持有的</b>股份或可行使的權力(該另一間公司僅以受信人身分<b>而關涉在內</b>的情況除外)；或</p> <p>(ii) 該另一間公司的附屬公司(並非僅以受信人身分<b>而</b></p>

		<p>關涉的附屬公司)或該附屬公司的代名人所持有的股份或可行使的權力，須視為該另一間公司所持有的股份或可行使的權力；</p>
58	2 (6)	<p>(c) 任何人憑藉首述公司的債權證的條文，或憑藉用以保證發出該等債權證的信託契據的條文而持有的股份或可行使的權力，須不予理會；及</p> <p>(d) 任何該另一間公司、其附屬公司、該另一間公司的代名人或該附屬公司的代名人所持有的股份或可行使的權力(並非如(c)段所述的方式持有或可行使者)，如該另一間公司或其附屬公司(視屬何情況而定)的通常業務乃包括借出款項，而以前述方式所持有的股份或可行使的權力僅屬該種通常業務運作的交易中的一種保證，則該等股份或權力須視為並非該另一間公司所持有或可行使。</p>
59	2 (7)	A reference in this Ordinance to the holding company of a company shall be read as a reference to a company of which that last-mentioned company is a subsidiary.
59	2 (7)	在本條例中凡提述某公司的控股公司，須解釋為提述前述公司乃其附屬公司的公司。
60	2 (9)	(9) For the avoidance of doubt it is declared that a reference, in relation to any purpose of this Ordinance, to any form, matter, particular or information specified by the Registrar means, except where it is provided otherwise, specified by him for the time being for that purpose.
60	2 (9)	(9) 為免生疑問，現宣布凡就本條例任何目的而提述處長所指明的任何格式、事項、詳情、情況或報告，則除另有規定外，該項指明指處長為該目的而在當其時所指明。
61	2 (10)	<p>Any provision of this Ordinance that refers (in whatever words) to-</p> <p>(a) the founder members;</p> <p>(b) the members or shareholders of a company;</p> <p>(c) a majority of members or shareholders of a company; or</p> <p>(d) a specified number or percentage of members or shareholders of a company,</p> <p>shall, unless the context otherwise requires, apply with necessary modifications in relation to a company that has only one founder member or that has only one person as a member or shareholder, as the case may be.</p>

61	2 (10)	<p>本條例任何條文如提述(不論措詞如何)－</p> <p>(a) 創辦成員；</p> <p>(b) 公司的成員或股東；</p> <p>(c) 公司的過半數成員或股東；或</p> <p>(d) 公司的<b>指明</b>數目或百分率的成員或股東，</p> <p>則除文意另有所指外，該條文經必需的變通後，就只有一名創辦成員的公司或只有一名成員或股東的公司而適用(視屬何情況而定)。</p>
62	2 (11)	<p>Any provision of this Ordinance that refers (in whatever words) to-</p> <p>(a) the directors of a company;</p> <p>(b) the board of directors of a company;</p> <p>(c) a majority of the directors of a company; or</p> <p>(d) a <b>specified</b> number or percentage of the directors of a company,</p> <p>shall, unless the context otherwise requires, apply with necessary modifications in relation to a private company that has only one director.</p>
62	2 (11)	<p>本條例任何條文如提述(不論措詞如何)－</p> <p>(a) 公司的董事；</p> <p>(b) 公司的董事局；</p> <p>(c) 公司的過半數董事；或</p> <p>(d) 公司的<b>指明</b>數目或百分率的董事，</p> <p>則除文意另有所指外，該條文經必需的變通後，就只有一名董事的私人公司而適用。</p>
63	2 (12)	<p>The reference to a non-Hong Kong company in the definition of "<b>specified</b> corporation" in subsection (1) shall, before the commencement of section 1(1) of Schedule 2 to the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2004 (30 of 2004), <b>be deemed to be</b> a reference to an oversea company as is for the time <b>being defined</b> under this Ordinance.</p>
63	2 (12)	<p>在《2004 年公司(修訂)條例》(2004 年第 30 號)附表 2 第 1(1)條生效之前，在第(1)款中的“<b>指明</b>法團”的定義中對非香港公司的提述，<b>須當作</b>對在當其時在本條例下<b>界定</b>的海外公司的提述。</p>

64	2A (1)	<p>The Registrar may specify a form, for use in relation to any purpose of this Ordinance—</p> <p>(a) unless it <b>is provided</b> otherwise in this Ordinance; or</p> <p>(b) except where a form for that purpose may <b>be or is prescribed</b>,</p> <p>and any such form may contain any particulars ancillary or incidental to that purpose.</p>
64	2A (1)	<p>處長可指明格式，以供與本條例的任何目的有關的方面使用，但如—</p> <p>(a) 本條例另有<b>規定</b>；或</p> <p>(b) 可<b>為</b>該目的訂明格式或<b>已為</b>該目的<b>訂明</b>格式，</p> <p>則屬例外而任何該等格式均可載列任何附屬或附帶於該目的之詳情。</p>
65	2A (2)	<p>In exercising, as regards any purpose of this Ordinance, the power <b>conferred</b> on him by subsection (1), the Registrar may, if he thinks fit, specify 2 or more different forms to <b>be used</b> in respect of that purpose, in different circumstances.</p>
65	2A (2)	<p>處長就本條例的任何目的行使其獲第(1)款<b>授予</b>的權力時，如他認為合適，可指明 2 款或多於 2 款的不同格式，以供在不同的情況下就該目的<b>而使用</b>。</p>
66	2B (1)	<p>A reference in this Ordinance to parent company, parent undertaking or subsidiary undertaking <b>shall be construed</b> in accordance with the Twenty-third Schedule.</p>
66	2B (1)	<p>在本條例中凡提述母公司、母企業或附屬企業之處，均<b>須</b>按照附表 23 <b>解釋</b>。</p>
67	2B (2)	<p>A reference in a provision <b>specified</b> under subsection (3) for the purposes of this subsection—</p> <p>(a) to a holding company <b>shall be deemed</b> to include a parent company;</p> <p>(b) to a subsidiary or subsidiary company <b>shall be deemed</b> to include a subsidiary undertaking; and</p> <p>(c) to shares or an undertaking <b>shall be construed</b> in accordance with the Twenty-third Schedule.</p>
67	2B (2)	<p>在根據第(3)款為施行本款而<b>指明</b>的條文中，凡提述—</p> <p>(a) 控股公司之處，<b>須當作</b>包括母公司；</p> <p>(b) 附屬公司之處，<b>須當作</b>包括附屬企業；及</p> <p>(c) 股、股份或企業之處，均<b>須</b>按照附表 23 <b>解釋</b>。</p>
68	2B (3)	<p>The provisions <b>specified</b> for the purposes of subsection (2) are sections 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 129A, 129D, 133, 140, 141, 161, 161B, 161BA, 163B and 163D and the Second Schedule, the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule and the Tenth Schedule.</p>



68	2B (3)	為施行第(2)款而 <b>指明</b> 的條文為第 123、124、125、126、127、128、129、129A、129D、133、140、141、161、161B、161BA、163B 及 163D 條及附表 2、附表 3、附表 4 及附表 10。
69	2B (4)	The Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury may, by notice <b>published</b> in the Gazette, amend subsection (3).
69	2B (4)	財經事務及庫務局局長可藉在憲報 <b>刊登</b> 的公告，修訂第(3)款。
<b>70</b>	4 (1)	Any one or more persons may, for any lawful purpose, by signing his or their name or names on a memorandum of association (which must <b>be printed</b> in the English or Chinese language) and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Ordinance in respect of registration, form an <b>incorporated</b> company, with or without <b>limited</b> liability.
<b>70</b>	4 (1)	任何一名或多於一名的人士，可為任何合法目的而藉在一份組織章程大綱(須以中文或英文 <b>印製</b> )上簽署其名字，並藉遵從本條例中關於註冊的其他規定，成立一間 <b>具法團地位的有限法律責任公司或無限法律責任公司</b> 。

## Appendix III: The Bilingual Concordance Analysis (Shortened Version)

Item	Lang	Key Word	Entry	Concerned Phrase	Location	Actor Type	Patient Type	Subject Pivot	Marker Type	Verb	secondary	Pivot Type	Passiveness	Adversity	Dynamic	Transitivity
											Pivot					
1	E	cited / 引稱	1	may <b>be cited</b> as	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
1	C	cited / 引稱	1	可 <b>引稱</b> 為	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
2	E	prepared / 擬備	2	whether <b>prepared</b> in the form of accounts or not	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
2	C	prepared / 擬備	2	不論是否以帳目形式 <b>擬備</b> 的	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
3	E	required to / 規定	2	<b>required to</b> be made under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
3	C	required to / 規定	2	根據... <b>所規定</b> 須製備的	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	所	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
4	E	made / 製備	3	required to be <b>made</b>	verb/bare	/	patient	/	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
4	C	made / 製備	3	<b>所規定</b> 須製備的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
5	E	framed / 擬定	4	as originally <b>framed</b> or as altered by...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
5	C	framed / 擬定	4	原來 <b>擬定</b> 或經....修改的	adj	actor	patient	actor	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
6	E	altered / 修改	4	as originally framed or as <b>altered</b> by...	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
6	C	altered / 修改	4	原來擬定或經.... <b>修改</b> 的	adj	instrumental	patient	/	經	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
7	E	contained in / 附於	4	<b>contained in</b>	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
7	C	contained in / 附於	4	<b>附於</b> ...(的)	adj	/	/	/	unmarked	Y*	的	actor	*active	neutral	stative	mono
8	E	annexed to / 內的	4	<b>annexed to</b>	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
8	C	annexed to / 內的	4	<b>內的</b>	adj	/	/	/	/	N	的	patient	/	/	/	/
9	E	altered / 修改	4	(as) <b>altered</b> in pursuance of	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
9	C	altered / 修改	4	根據...而經... <b>修改</b> 的	adj	/	patient	/	經	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono

10	E	given / 給予	4	power <b>given</b> under...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
10	C	given / 給予	4	... <b>所給予</b> 的權力	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	dynamic	mono
11	E	altered / 修改	4	(as) <b>altered</b> in pursuance of	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
11	C	altered / 修改	4	依據...而經 <b>修改</b> 的	adj	instrumental	patient	/	經	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
12	E	mentioned / 提及	4	...of the last <b>mentioned</b> Ordinance	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
12	C	mentioned / 提及	4	最後 <b>提及</b> 的條例...	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
13	E	authorized / 認可	5	<b>authorized</b> financial institution	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
13	C	authorized / 認可	5	<b>認可</b> 財務機構	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
14	E	authorized / 認可	5	<b>authorized</b> institution	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
14	C	authorized / 認可	5	<b>認可</b> 機構	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
15	E	issued / 發出	6	a certificate <b>issued</b> under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
15	C	issued / 發出	6	根據... <b>發出</b> 的證明書	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
16	E	referred to / 提述	7	the Securities and Futures Commission <b>referred to</b> in...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
16	C	referred to / 提述	7	... <b>提述</b> 的證券及期貨事務監察委員會	adj	locative	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
17	E	made / 作出	7	... <b>made</b> under...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
17	C	made / 作出	7	... <b>作出</b> 的...	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	dynamic	mono
18	E	recognized / 認可	7	<b>recognized</b> exchange company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
18	C	recognized / 認可	7	<b>認可</b> 交易所	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
19	E	concerned / 有關	7	the recognized exchange company <b>concerned</b>	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
19	C	concerned / 有關	7	<b>有關</b> 的認可交易所	adj	/	/	/	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	non

20	E	recognized / 認可	7	recognized exchange company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
20	C	recognized / 認可	7	認可交易所	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
21	E	concerned / 有關	7	the recognized exchange company concerned	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
21	C	concerned / 有關	7	有關的認可交易所	adj	/	/	/	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	non
22	E	made / 作出	7	...made under...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
22	C	made / 作出	7	...作出的...	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	dynamic	mono
23	E	recognized / 認可	7	recognized exchange controller	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
23	C	recognized / 認可	7	認可控制人	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
24	E	concerned / 有關	7	the recognized exchange controller concerned	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
24	C	concerned / 有關	7	有關的認可控制人	adj	/	/	/	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	non
25	E	recognized / 認可	7	recognized exchange controller	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
25	C	recognized / 認可	7	認可控制人	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
26	E	concerned / 有關	7	the recognized exchange controller concerned	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
26	C	concerned / 有關	7	有關的認可控制人	adj	/	/	/	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	non
27	E	formed / 組成	8	a company formed and registered under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
27	C	formed / 組成	8	根據...組成及註冊的公司	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
28	E	registered / 註冊	8	a company formed and registered under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	passive	neutral	stative	mono
28	C	registered / 註冊	8	根據...組成及註冊的公司	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
29	E	limited / 有限	9	company limited by guarantee	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	negative	stative	mono

29	C	limited / 有限	9	擔保有限公司	adj/noun	instrumental	/	actor	有	N*	noun	?	*active	/	/	/
30	E	limited / 有限	9	company limited by shares	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	passive	negative	stative	mono
30	C	limited / 有限	9	股份有限公司	adj/noun	instrumental	/	actor	有	N*	noun	?	*active	/	/	/
31	E	assigned to / 給予	9	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
31	C	assigned to / 給予	9	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
32	E	assigned to / 給予	10	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
32	C	assigned to / 給予	10	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
33	E	assigned to / 給予	11	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
33	C	assigned to / 給予	11	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
34	E	assigned to / 給予	12	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
34	C	assigned to / 給予	12	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
35	E	called / 職稱	13	by whatever name called	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	di
35	C	called / 職稱	13	以任何職稱	noun	/	/	/	/	N	noun	/	/	/	/	/
36	E	assigned to / 給予	14	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
36	C	assigned to / 給予	14	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
37	E	entitled / 有權利	15	entitled person	adj	/	recipient	/	adj	Y	adj	recipient	*passive	positive	stative	di
37	C	entitled / 有權利	15	有權利的人	adj	recipient	/	/	有	N*	的	actor	*active	positive	stative	mono
38	E	listed / 上市	15	a listed company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
38	C	listed / 上市	15	上市公司	adj/noun	patient	/	/	unmarked	Y*	noun	actor	*active	positive	stative	mono
39	E	entitled / 有權	15	...is entitled to be sent	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	positive	stative	mono
39	C	entitled / 有權	15	有權獲送交...的人	verb	patient	/	/	有	N*	的	actor	*active	positive	stative	non
40	E	sent / 送交	15	is entitled to be sent	verb	/	recipient	recipient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	di

40	C	sent / 送交	15	...有權獲送交...的人	verb	/	recipient	/	獲	Y	的	recipient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	di
41	E	mentioned in / 所述	15	the documents mentioned in that section	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
41	C	mentioned in / 所述	15	該條所述的文件	adj	locative	patient	locative	所	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
42	E	formed / 組成	16	a company formed and registered under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
42	C	formed / 組成	16	根據...組成及註冊的公司	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
43	E	registered / 註冊	16	a company formed and registered under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
43	C	registered / 註冊	16	根據...組成及註冊的公司	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
44	E	assigned to / 給予	17	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
44	C	assigned to / 給予	17	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
45	E	scanned / 掃描	18	documents... are scanned by a scanner	verb	instrumental	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
45	C	scanned / 掃描	18	...文件用掃描器掃描	verb	instrumental	patient	patient	用	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
46	E	recorded / 記錄	18	the information recorded therein	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
46	C	recorded / 記錄	18	其上記錄的資料	adj	/	patient	locative	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	dynamic	mono
47	E	converted / 轉化	18	is converted into electronic images	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
47	C	converted / 轉化	18	使...轉化為電子影像	verb	clausal	patient	clause	使	Y	/	/	active	neutral	dynamic	mono
48	E	stored / 儲存	18	which are then stored on	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
48	C	stored / 儲存	18	然後儲存在...內	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
49	E	retrieved / 檢索	18	...capable of being retrieved and reproduced in...form	gerund	/	patient	/	be	Y	/	/	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
49	C	retrieved / 檢索	18	以...形式檢索和重現的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
50	E	reproduced / 重現	18	...capable of being retrieved and reproduced in...form	gerund	/	patient	/	be	Y	/	/	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono

50	C	reproduced / 重現	18	以...形式檢索和重現的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
51	E	assigned to / 給予	19	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
51	C	assigned to / 給予	19	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
52	E	issued / 發出	20	issued generally	bare/verb	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	?
52	C	issued / 發出	20	公開發出	verb only	/	/	/	unmarked	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	dynamic	?
53	E	issued / 發出	20	issued to persons who are...	bare/verb	/	recipient	/	bare	Y	bare	/	*passive	neutral	dynamic	di
53	C	issued / 發出	20	發出予...的人	verb	/	recipient	/	unmarked	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	dynamic	di
54	E	listed / 上市	21	listed company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
54	C	listed / 上市	21	上市公司	adj/noun	patient	/	/	unmarked	Y*	noun	actor	*active	positive	stative	non
55	E	listed / 上市	21	shares listed on a recognized stock market	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
55	C	listed / 上市	21	股份是在認可證券市場上市的	verb	/	/	Actor	是...的*	Y*	是...的*	locative	active	positive	stative	non
56	E	recognized / 認可	21	shares listed on a recognized stock market	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
56	C	recognized / 認可	21	股份是在認可證券市場上市的	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
57	E	appointed / 委任	22	a special manager...appointed under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
57	C	appointed / 委任	22	根據...委任的...特別經理人	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
58	E	assigned to / 給予	23	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
58	C	assigned to / 給予	23	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
59	E	framed / 擬定	24	as originally framed or as altered in...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
59	C	framed / 擬定	24	原來擬定或依據...經修改的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
60	E	altered / 修改	24	as originally framed or as altered in...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
60	C	altered / 修改	24	原來擬定或依據...經修改的	adj	/	patient	?	經	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
61	E	assigned to / 給予	25	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di

61	C	assigned to / 給予	25	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
62	E	assigned to / 給予	26	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
62	C	assigned to / 給予	26	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
63	E	referred to / 提述	27	...referred to in regulations made under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
63	C	referred to / 提述	27	根據...訂立的規例提述的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
64	E	made / 訂立	27	...referred to in regulations made under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
64	C	made / 訂立	27	根據...訂立的規例提述的	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
65	E	calculated to / 旨在	28	any act... calculated to invite offers	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
65	C	calculated to / 旨在	28	旨在邀請...要約的任何作為...	noun	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/	/
66	E	assigned to / 給予	29	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
66	C	assigned to / 給予	29	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
67	E	assigned to / 給予	30	the Official Receiver appointed under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
67	C	assigned to / 給予	30	根據...獲委任的破產管理署署長	adj	/	patient	?	獲	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
68	E	assigned to / 給予	31	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
68	C	assigned to / 給予	31	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
69	E	prescribed / 訂明	32	prescribed	bare/verb	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	non
69	C	prescribed / 訂明	32	訂明	verb only	/	/	/	unmarked	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	stative	non
70	E	prescribed / 訂明	32	prescribed by general rules	bare/verb	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	/	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
70	C	prescribed / 訂明	32	由一般規則訂明	verb	instrumental	patient	instrumental	由	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	stative	mono
71	E	prescribed / 訂明	32	prescribed by the Chief Executive in Council	bare/verb	actor	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	/	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
71	C	prescribed / 訂明	32	由行政長官會同行政會議訂明	verb	actor	patient	actor	由	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	stative	mono
72	E	printed / 印刷、印製	33	printed	bare/verb	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	non



72	C	printed / 印刷、印製	33	印刷、印製	verb only	/	/	/	unmarked	Y	/	/	*active	neutral	dynamic	non
73	E	produced / 製造	33	produced by...	bare/verb	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	non
73	C	produced / 製造	33	...而製造的	verb	/	/	/	unmarked	Y	的	/	*passive	neutral	dynamic	non
74	E	assigned to / 給予	34	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
74	C	assigned to / 給予	34	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
75	E	incorporated / 成立為法團	35	a company incorporated outside Hong Kong	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
75	C	incorporated / 成立為法團	35	在香港以外成立為法團的公司	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
76	E	calculated to / 旨在	35	calculated to invite offers by...	bare	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	/	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
76	C	calculated to / 旨在	35	旨在邀請...作出要約	noun	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/	/
77	E	incorporated / 成立為法團	35	a company incorporated outside Hong Kong	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
77	C	incorporated / 成立為法團	35	在香港以外成立為法團的公司	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
78	E	calculated to / 旨在	35	calculated to invite offers by...	bare	/	/	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
78	C	calculated to / 旨在	35	旨在邀請...作出要約	noun	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/	/
79	E	specified / 指明	35	an offer specified in Part 1 of...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
79	C	specified / 指明	35	...第 1 部指明的要約	adj	locative	patient	locative	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
80	E	read / 理解	35	as read with the other Parts of that Schedule	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
80	C	read / 理解	35	與附表 17 各部(第 1 部除外)一併理解的	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
81	E	recognized / 認可	36	recognized exchange company	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
81	C	recognized / 認可	36	認可交易所	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono

82	E	recognized / 認可	37	recognized exchange controller	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
82	C	recognized / 認可	37	認可控制人	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
83	E	recognized / 認可	38	recognized stock market	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
83	C	recognized / 認可	38	認可證券市場	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
84	E	written / 書面	39	a written record	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
84	C	written / 書面	39	書面紀錄	noun	/	/	/	/	N	noun	/	/	/	/	/
85	E	appointed / 委任	40	the Registrar of Companies appointed under	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
85	C	appointed / 委任	40	根據...委任的公司註冊處處長	adj	/	patient	?	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
86	E	listed / 上市	41	in relation to a listed company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
86	C	listed / 上市	41	就上市公司而言	adj/noun	patient	/	/	unmarked	Y*	noun	actor	*active	positive	stative	non
87	E	required / 須	41	the documents required to be sent under...in respect of the company	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
87	C	required / 須	41	須根據...就該公司送交的文件	modal	/	/	/	/	N*	/	/	/	/	/	/
88	E	sent / 送交	41	the documents required to be sent under...in respect of the company	verb	/	patient	/	be	Y	/	/	*passive	neutral	dynamic	di
88	C	sent / 送交	41	須根據...就該公司送交的文件	verb	/	patient	Actor	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	dynamic	di
89	E	nominated / 提名	42	a person nominated as a reserve director of...under...	bare	/	recipient	/	bare	Y	bare	recipient	*passive	positive	stative	di
89	C	nominated / 提名	42	根據...獲提名為...的備任董事的人	adj	/	recipient	/	獲	Y	的	recipient	*passive	positive	stative	di
90	E	assigned to / 給予	43	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
90	C	assigned to / 給予	43	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di

91	E	assigned to / 給予	44	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
91	C	assigned to / 給予	44	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
92	E	accustomed to / 慣常	45	the directors or... of the company are accustomed to act	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
92	C	accustomed to / 慣常	45	該公司董事或...慣常按照...行事	verb	patient	/	actor	unmarked	Y*	/	/	active	neutral	stative	non
93	E	expressed / 明訂	46	a distinction between... is expressed or implied	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
93	C	expressed / 明訂	46	在...之間有明訂或隱含的區別	verb	locative	/	locative	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	/
94	E	implied / 隱含	46	a distinction between... is expressed or implied	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
94	C	implied / 隱含	46	在...之間有明訂或隱含的區別	verb	locative	/	locative	有	N*	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	/
95	E	assigned to / 給予	47	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
95	C	assigned to / 給予	47	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
96	E	specified / 指明	48	specified corporation	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
96	C	specified / 指明	48	指明法團	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
97	E	specified / 指明	49	specified form	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
97	C	specified / 指明	49	指明格式	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
98	E	specified / 指明	49	the appropriate form specified for the time being under ...	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
98	C	specified / 指明	49	在當其時根據...指明的適當格式	adj	locative?	patient	locative	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
99	E	listed / 上市	50	in relation to a listed company	adj	/	patient	/	adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
99	C	listed / 上市	50	就上市公司而言	adj/noun	patient	/	/	unmarked	Y*	noun	actor	*active	positive	stative	non

100	E	assigned to / 給予	51	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
100	C	assigned to / 給予	51	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
101	E	assigned to / 給予	52	the meanings assigned to ... by	bare	instrumental	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
101	C	assigned to / 給予	52	給予...的涵義	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	di
102	E	listed / 上市	53	does not have its shares listed on a recognized stock market	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
102	C	listed / 上市	53	股份沒有在認可證券市場上市的	verb	/	/	Actor	沒有...的*	Y*	沒有...的*	locative	active	positive	stative	non
103	E	recognized / 認可	53	on a recognized stock market	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
103	C	recognized / 認可	53	在認可證券市場	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
104	E	considered to be / 視作	54	A person shall not be considered to be a shadow director...	verb	/	recipient	recipient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
104	C	considered to be / 視作	54	不得僅因...而被視作該公司的影子董事	verb	/	recipient	recipient	被	Y	/	/	passive	negative	stative	di
105	E	given / 提供	54	advice given by him in a professional capacity	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
105	C	given / 提供	54	任何以專業身分提供意見的人	adj	actor	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	actor	*active	neutral	dynamic	mono
106	E	construed / 解釋	55	References... shall be construed as not including	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
106	C	construed / 解釋	55	的提述，須解釋為不包括	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
107	E	incorporated / 成立為法團	55	a company incorporated outside Hong Kong	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
107	C	incorporated / 成立為法團	55	在香港以外成立為法團的公司	adj	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	stative	mono
108	E	deemed to be / 當作	56	a company shall... be deemed to be a	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di

				subsidiary of another company												
108	C	deemed to be / 當作	56	一間公司須當作另一間公司的附屬公司	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
109	E	first-mentioned / 首述	56	the first-mentioned company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
109	C	first-mentioned / 首述	56	首述的公司	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
110	E	first-mentioned / 首述	56	the first-mentioned company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
110	C	first-mentioned / 首述	56	首述的公司	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
111	E	issued / 發行	56	issued share capital	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
111	C	issued / 發行	56	已發行股本	adj	/	patient		已	Y	的	patient	*passive	positive	dynamic	mono
112	E	first-mentioned / 首述	56	the first-mentioned company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
112	C	first-mentioned / 首述	56	首述的公司	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
113	E	specified / 指明	56	a specified amount	adj	/	patient	/	bare	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
113	C	specified / 指明	56	指明數額之數	adj/noun	/	patient	/	unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
114	E	first-mentioned / 首述	56	the first-mentioned company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
114	C	first-mentioned / 首述	56	首述的公司	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
115	E	deemed to be / 當作	56	the composition... shall be deemed to be controlled by...	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
115	C	deemed to be / 當作	56	...的組合，須當作受該公司所控制，	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
116	E	controlled / 控制	57	the composition... shall be deemed to be controlled by...	verb	actor	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
116	C	controlled / 控制	57	...的組合，須當作受該公司所控制，	verb	actor	patient	patient	受...所	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
117	E	deemed to / 當作	57	other company shall be deemed to have	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di

				power to...												
117	C	deemed to / 當作	57	該公司須當作有...的權力	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
118	E	appointed / 委任	57	a person cannot be appointed as a director without	verb	/	recipient	recipient	be	Y	/	/	passive	positive	stative	di
118	C	appointed / 委任	57	任何人在該公司沒有...不能獲委任為董事	verb	/	recipient	recipient	獲	Y	/	/	passive	positive	stative	di
119	E	held / 持有	58	any shares held or power exercisable by that other company	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
119	C	held / 持有	58	任何該另一間公司以...所持有的股份或可由其行使的權力	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
120	E	treated as / 視為	58	any shares... shall be treated as not held or exercisable by it	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
120	C	treated as / 視為	58	任何...的股份或...的權力，須視為並非...的股份或可行使的權力	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
121	E	held / 持有	58	any shares... shall be treated as not held or exercisable by it	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
121	C	held / 持有	58	任何...的股份或...，須視為並非該另一間公司所持有的股份或...	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
122	E	held / 持有	58	any shares held or power exercisable- (i) by any person	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
122	C	held / 持有	58	任何人...而持有的股份或可行使的權力	adj	actor	patient	actor	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
123	E	concerned / 關涉	58	other company is concerned only in a fiduciary capacity	verb	/	/	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono

123	C	concerned / 關涉	58	另一間公司僅以受信人身分而關涉在內	verb	patient?	patient?	patient/actor?	unmarked	Y*	/	/	both way	negative	stative	mono
124	E	concerned / 關涉	58	not being a subsidiary which is concerned only in a fiduciary capacity	verb	/	/	(patient)	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
124	C	concerned / 關涉	58	並非僅以受信人身分而關涉的附屬公司	adj	patient?	patient?	?	unmarked	Y*	的	patient	*both way	negative	stative	mono
125	E	treated as / 視為	58	a fiduciary capacity, shall be treated as held or exercisable by...	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
125	C	treated as / 視為	58	可行使的權力，須視為該...所持有的股份或可行使的權力	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
126	E	held / 持有	58	a fiduciary capacity, shall be treated as held or exercisable by...	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
126	C	held / 持有	58	可行使的權力，須視為該...所持有的股份或可行使的權力	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
127	E	held / 持有	58	any shares held or power exercisable by any person	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
127	C	held / 持有	58	任何人憑藉...而持有的股份或可行使的權力	adj	actor	patient	actor	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
128	E	first-mentioned / 首述	58	any debentures of the first-mentioned company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
128	C	first-mentioned / 首述	58	首述公司的債權證的條文	adj/noun	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
129	E	disregarded / 不予理會	58	any shares held or power exercisable... shall be disregarded	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
129	C	disregarded / 不予理會	58	...的股份或可行使的權力，須不予理會	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y*	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono

130	E	held / 持有	58	any shares <b>held</b> or power exercisable by, or by a nominee...	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
130	C	held / 持有	58	任何...的代名人 <b>所持有的</b> 股份或可行使的權力	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
131	E	held / 持有	58	(not <b>being held</b> or exercisable as mentioned in paragraph (c))	gerund	/	patient		be	Y	/	/	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
131	C	held / 持有	58	並非如(c)段所述的方式 <b>所持有</b> 或可行使者	adj	/	patient	?	所	Y	者	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
132	E	mentioned in / 所述	58	(not being held or exercisable as <b>mentioned in</b> paragraph (c))	bare	/	patient	/	bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
132	C	mentioned in / 所述	58	並非如(c)段 <b>所述</b> 的方式所持有或可行使者	adj	<b>locative</b>	patient	locative	所	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
133	E	treated as / 視為	58	any shares... shall <b>be treated as</b> not held or exercisable by	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
133	C	treated as / 視為	58	該等股份或權力須 <b>視為</b> 並非該另一間公司所持有或可行使	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
134	E	held / 持有	58	any shares... shall be treated as not <b>held</b> or exercisable by	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
134	C	held / 持有	58	該等股份或權力須視為並非該另一間公司 <b>所持有</b> 或可行使	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	/	/	*active	positive	stative	mono
135	E	held / 持有	58	...and the shares <b>are held</b> or power is exercisable as aforesaid	verb	/	patient		be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono



135	C	held / 持有	58	而以前述方式 <b>所持有的</b> 股份或可行使的權力	adj	/	patient	instrumental	所	Y	的	patient	*active	positive	stative	mono
136	E	aforsaid / 前述	58	...and the shares are held or power is exercisable as <b>aforsaid</b>	bare	/	/		bare	Y	bare	/	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
136	C	aforsaid / 前述	58	而以前述方式所持有的股份或可行使的權力	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
137	E	entered into / *的	58	by way of security only for the purposes of a transaction entered into in the ordinary course of that business.	bare	/	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
137	C	entered into / *的	58	僅屬該種通常業務運作的交易中的一種保證	adj	/	/	/	/	N	/	/	/	/	/	/
138	E	read as / 解釋為	59	A reference... shall <b>be read as</b> a reference to...	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
138	C	read as / 解釋為	59	凡提述...須解釋為提述...	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
139	E	last-mentioned / 前述	59	<b>last-mentioned</b> company	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
139	C	last-mentioned / 前述	59	<b>前述</b> 公司	adj/noun	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
140	E	declared / 宣布	60	For the avoidance of doubt it <b>is declared</b> that a reference... means	verb	/	empty	empty	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
140	C	declared / 宣布	60	為免生疑問，現 <b>宣布</b> 凡就...而提述	verb	/	/	?	unmarked	Y	/	/	active	neutral	dynamic	mono
141	E	specified / 指明	60	to any form, matter, particular or information <b>specified</b> by the Registrar	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
141	C	specified / 指明	60	處長 <b>所指明</b> 的任何格式、事項、詳情、情	adj	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono

				況或報告												
142	E	provided / 規定	60	except where it is provided otherwise	verb	/	empty	empty	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
142	C	provided / 規定	60	則除另有規定外	verb	/	/	?	有	Y	/	/	active	neutral	stative	mono
143	E	specified / 指明	60	a reference...specified by him for the time being for that purpose	bare	actor	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
143	C	specified / 指明	60	該項指明指處長為該目的而在當其時所指明	verb	actor	patient	actor	所	Y	/	/	active	neutral	stative	mono
144	E	specified / 指明	61	a specified number or percentage of members or shareholders...	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
144	C	specified / 指明	61	...指明數目或百分率的成員或股東	adj/noun	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
145	E	specified / 指明	62	a specified number or percentage of members or shareholders...	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
145	C	specified / 指明	62	...指明數目或百分率的成員或股東	adj/noun	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
146	E	specified / 指明	63	specified corporation	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
146	C	specified / 指明	63	指明法團	adj/noun	/	patient		unmarked	Y	noun	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
147	E	deemed to be / 當作	63	The reference to... shall... be deemed to be a reference to	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
147	C	deemed to be / 當作	63	對...的提述，須當作對...的提述	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	di
148	E	defined / 界定	63	a reference to... as is for the time being defined under this Ordinance	verb	instrumental	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
148	C	defined / 界定	63	當其時在本條例下界定的海外公司的提述	adj	instrumental	patient	instrumental	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono

149	E	provided / 規定	64	unless it <b>is provided</b> otherwise in this Ordinance	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
149	C	provided / 規定	64	本條例另有 <b>規定</b> ...格式	verb	locative	patient	locative	unmarked	Y	的	patient	*active	neutral	stative	mono
150	E	prescribed / 訂明	64	except where a form for that purpose may <b>be</b> or <b>is prescribed</b>	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
150	C	prescribed / 訂明	64	<b>可</b> 為該目的 <b>訂明</b> 格式或已為該目的 <b>訂明</b> 格式	verb	/	patient		unmarked	Y	/	/	active	neutral	stative	mono
151	E	prescribed / 訂明	64	except where a form for that purpose may <b>be</b> or <b>is prescribed</b>	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
151	C	prescribed / 訂明	64	<b>可</b> 為該目的 <b>訂明</b> 格式或已為該目的 <b>訂明</b> 格式	verb	/	patient	Patient	已	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
152	E	conferred / 授予	65	the power <b>conferred</b> on him by subsection (1)	verb	instrumental	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
152	C	conferred / 授予	65	其 <b>獲</b> 第(1)款 <b>授予</b> 的權力	adj	instrumental	recipient	recipient	獲	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	di
153	E	used / 使用	65	forms to <b>be used</b> in respect of that purpose	verb	/	patient	(patient)	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	di
153	C	used / 使用	65	格式以在...而 <b>使用</b>	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	di
154	E	construed / 解釋	66	A reference...to ..... shall <b>be construed</b> in accordance with	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
154	C	construed / 解釋	66	...凡提述...之處，均須按照... <b>解釋</b>	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
155	E	specified / 指明	67	A reference in a provision <b>specified</b> under	bare	/	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
155	C	specified / 指明	67	在根據...而 <b>指明</b> 的條文中，凡提述	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
156	E	deemed to / 當作	67	A reference...shall <b>be deemed to</b> include a	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono

				parent company;												
156	C	deemed to / 當作	67	...提述...須當作包括母公司；	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
157	E	deemed to / 當作	67	A reference...shall be deemed to include a subsidiary undertaking;	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
157	C	deemed to / 當作	67	...提述...須當作包括附屬企業；	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
158	E	construed / 解釋	67	A reference...shall be construed in accordance with...	verb	/	patient	patient	be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
158	C	construed / 解釋	67	...提述...均須按照附表 23 解釋	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	stative	mono
159	E	specified / 指明	68	The provisions specified for the purposes of subsection (2) are	bare	/	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
159	C	specified / 指明	68	為施行第(2)款而指明的條文為	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
160	E	published / 刊登	69	...by notice published in the Gazette...	bare	/	patient		bare	Y	bare	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
160	C	published / 刊登	69	...藉在憲報刊登的公告...	adj	/	patient		unmarked	Y	的	patient	*passive	neutral	stative	mono
161	E	printed / 印製	70	which must be printed in the English or Chinese language	verb	/	patient		be	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
161	C	printed / 印製	70	須以中文或英文印製	verb	/	patient	patient	unmarked	Y	/	/	passive	neutral	dynamic	mono
162	E	incorporated / 具有法團地位	71	an incorporated company, with or without limited liability	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	/	/	/
162	C	incorporated / 具有法團地位	71	具法團地位的有限法律責任公司或無限法律責任公司	adj	/	patient		具有	N*	noun	patient	*active	/	/	/
163	E	limited / *限	71	an incorporated company, with or without limited liability	adj	/	patient		adj	Y	adj	patient	*passive	/	/	/

163	C	limited / *限	71	具法團地位的有限法律責任公司或無限 法律責任公司	adj/noun	/	patient		有	N*	noun	patient	*active	/	/	/
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